M. C. A. Meeting—Page 3 . Purchasing Agents Convention—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 145 No. 23 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS June 5, 1944

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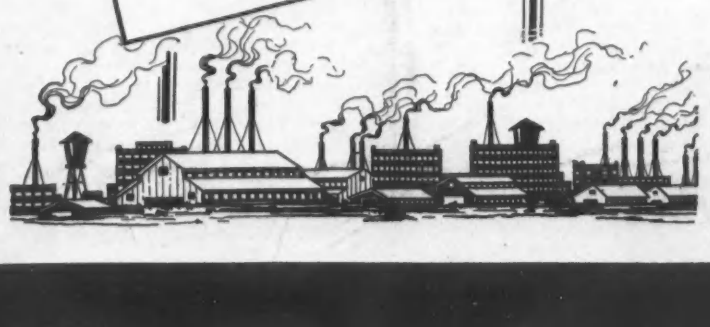

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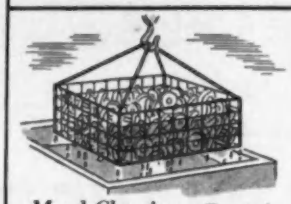

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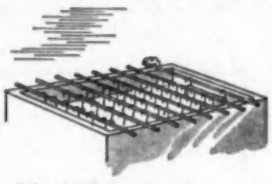

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Fiber Container Quotas Reduced

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of the fiber shipping container Order L-317 to place additional limitations on the use of solid fiber and corrugated shipping containers in order to bring the carton demand in line with supply, was announced May 29 by the War Production Board. The effect of the amendment will be to reduce quotas for cartons an additional 22 percent below the cut made March 23, according to Harold Boeschenstein, Acting Director of the WPB's Forest Products Bureau.

The few exceptions to the assignment of new carton quotas are limited to certain industrial goods closely linked with war production, military components in domestic transit, drugs and medicines and specified foods, which are permitted unlimited use. Mr. Boeschenstein warned producers and shippers of these items, however, that they must re-examine their packaging habits and effect voluntary savings of at least 15 percent of face restrictions similar to those placed on other products. This can be done by re-design and reuse, packing more items per carton and other conservation methods.

Carton quota assignments for many products not previously under carton control are, in general, 70 percent of 1942 use. However, some quotas run as low as 50 percent for a number of items. Among the items included in the amended order and the carton quotas assigned to them were the following (percent of 1942 use):—

Adhesives, household: — including but not limited to glue, paste, etc., 70 percent; advertising displays, 50 percent; animal proprietary drug remedies, 80 percent; asphalt tile, 70 percent; beverage compounds concentrates and syrups, 80 percent; brushes, 70 percent; candles, 70 percent; chewing gum, 80 percent; cleaning preparations, including soaps, polishes, waxes, bleaches, bluing, laundry starch, water softening compounds, cleaning compounds, wallpaper cleaner, glass cleaner, deodorants, 80 percent; cosmetics, 60 percent; food coloring, 65 percent; hair tonics, shampoos and hair dressing prepara-

—*Continued on page 58*

OPA Rules on Imports In Bond at Time of Sale

OPD Washington Bureau

Importers are being reminded by the Office of Price Administration that all sales of imported goods located in the United States in bond at the time of sale are subject to price control. Officials said that a number of instances of evasions of the maximum price regulation for imported goods have been brought to light because some sellers have been under the impression that since their place of business is located in a foreign country their goods in bond in the United States were not covered by the regulation.

Goods in a customs bonded warehouse, a general order warehouse, or in a foreign trade zone are included in the definition of "imported" commodities contained in the Maximum Import Price Regulation and are subject to the regulation, OPA pointed out.

Drug Supply Depots Set Up for Merchant Marines

OPD Washington Bureau

Drug supply depots have been established in eight major ports for men of the American Merchant Marine, the War Shipping Administration has announced. Supplies of penicillin, dried blood plasma, insecticide, and quinine will be maintained in depots at the ports of New York; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La.; Norfolk, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Philadelphia, Pa.

Gets Research Post

Dr. Lawrence W. Bass has been appointed director of chemical research, to serve in this capacity jointly for Air Reduction Company and U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.. Dr. Bass was previously associated with the Rockefeller Institute, the Borden Company as director of research, and Mellon Institute as assistant director.

WPB Names Chairman Of Requirements Group

Samuel W. Anderson, who has been serving as deputy vice-chairman for Metals and Minerals since January 1 of this year, has been appointed program vice-chairman and chairman of the Requirements Committee, executive vice-chairman Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board has announced.

Mr. Anderson joined the staff of the Aluminum and Magnesium Division of the Office of Production Management in October, 1941, and served in that division until his appointment as deputy vice-chairman. Before entering OPM he was associated with the Suchar Process Corporation, and engineering firm in New York. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Williams College and the Harvard School of Business Administration. He was born in LaCrosse, Wis., in 1898.

Chemical Manufacturers Hear Views on Postwar Exports

War production of the chemical industry in the United States has trebled the output over the past five years, said Harry L. Derby, president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States, in his address to the seventy-second annual meeting of the association June 1 in New York. This increase has involved plant expansions costing more than $1,200,000,000, one-third of which has been paid by private enterprise. The industry is prepared to meet further demands of war for chemical materials.

Mr. Derby pointed out the absolute and universal essentialness of chemicals in war—1,200 chemicals in a battleship; 600 in a plane. He cited the assistance given by the industry in the development of synthetic rubber and the production of high-octane gasoline. He noted the reduction of approximately 80 percent effected by chemotherapeutic discoveries in the number of deaths from battle wounds.

Lammot duPont
Chairman M.C.A. Executive Committee

Turning to the other side of the picture, he said:—

It is inevitable in war time that rules, regulations, and controls should be imposed by government. When these regulations are aimed at winning the war, there is sympathetic cooperation, but when the war is used as camouflage to impose unsound social theories of some who have injected themselves into government, it is bound to bring resentment and interfere with obtaining desired results.

War Manpower Commission and Selective Service rulings have had the effect of greatly reducing necessary exemptions for chemical personnel. Our industry has lost over a third of its personnel to the draft. This situation may well result in consequences most serious to the continued supply of materials necessary to the successful prosecution of the war.

Many arbitrary decisions of the War Labor Board, some of which were equally unsatisfactory both to employees and to employers, have increased the difficulties of manufacturing, and in many cases these decisions, interfering as they have with orderly collective bargaining, have been adverse to established practices and the wishes of both parties directly concerned and have in no way enhanced the public interest.

As to the future, I believe we will see opportunities for expansions in our industry not dreamed of in the past. The substitution of synthetic chemical com-

—*Continued on page 41*

WMC Drafts Labor Priority Plan

OPD Washington Bureau

Industries most vital to the war effort are to be given priority on all available male labor under a plan designed to stiffen the voluntary manpower system to be put into effect not later than July 1 by the regional directors of the War Manpower Commission. The order, made public June 3 by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, has the effect of controlling the use of manpower on a local community-need basis through these four steps:—

1. Establishment of a nationwide system of priority referrals, after consultation with regional and area committees to the degree necessitated by regional and national manpower demands, which provides that employers shall hire all male workers only from those referred by WMC's United States Employment Service, or by approved arrangements.

2. Setting employment ceilings in the 184 areas of labor shortage as defined by WMC. These are cities listed as Group I and Group II areas. The ceilings fix the total number of men who may be employed in specified establishments.

3. Creation of manpower priorities committees in all of these areas. These committees will decide which industries in their respective areas are entitled to priorities in the referral of available male labor.

4. Intensification of the recruiting activities of USES so that men may be transferred from areas of labor surplus into those areas where urgent war production requires more labor.

Mr. McNutt explained that "priority referral" is a program providing that employers, except those in agriculture, may hire male workers only from

—*Continued on page 70*

Industrial Demobilization Bill Presented to Senate Committee

OPD Washington Bureau

A new draft on the George-Murray industrial demobilization bill (S. 1730), designed to provide a statutory basis for the conversion from a war to a peace economy, has been laid before the postwar planning and military affairs committees of the senate this week.

The new draft aims to carry out many of the basic recommendations in the Baruch postwar planning report, stated Senator James E. Murray of Montana. It provides the basis for affirmative action at this session of congress to prevent an economic catastrophe in America when Germany is defeated and war production is drastically curtailed.

Senator Murray also revealed that the new draft has been presented to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, who will testify on this legislation before the military affairs committee on the morning of June 7.

The new draft undertakes to incorporate the best thoughts expressed in the various measures pending before the war contracts subcommittee. It is now being analyzed in detail by the A. F. of L., C. I. O., and Railway Brotherhoods. It is also being submitted to industry and various government agencies for criticism.

The key elements in the new S. 1730 are as follows:—

1. An Office of war mobilization and post-war adjustment. The function of the new office, which is to supplant the present Office of War Mobilization, would be to coordinate the post-war adjustment activities of the executive agencies and to recommend post-war legislation to the congress.

2. A special joint committee on post-war adjustment. A bi-partisan committee of eight senators and representatives would promote expeditious action on post-war legislation by working out plans with the standing committees for avoiding duplication of effort and achieving better coordination between congressional committees. It would also review the post-war activities of the executive agencies.

3. Reorganization of manpower agencies. The Director of the new office would "develop a program for reorganizing and consolidating such agencies to the fullest extent practicable within the Department of Labor." A broad study on the need for the consolidation or elimination of emergency war agencies is also called for.

4. Quick demobilization from the armed services. The policy is set forth that the War and Navy Departments shall discharge soldiers and sailors as rapidly as the military situation permits. This would prevent men and women from being kept in the Army and Navy merely to prevent unemployment.

5. Quick termination of war contracts. The policy is set forth that war contracts shall be terminated as soon as the military situation permits.

6. Synchronization of war production cutbacks with expansion of civilian production. The contracting agencies would provide continuous information on anticipated cutbacks to the War Production Board, which would develop

—*Continued on page 58*

Air Cargo Packaging Forum Set for June 23

The first national air cargo packaging forum will be held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, June 23, with large exhibits. Brig.-General J. M. Clark will be the main speaker. Panel leaders include:—George F. Bauer, International Trade and Air Commerce Consultant; J. D. Malcolmson, of the Paper Board division of the War Production Board; Louis de Garmo, Consultant on Package Styling and Display; Ida Bailey Allen, Consultant and Woman's Interest Editor of Parade Magazine.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 2, 1944	May 26 1944	June 4, 1943
137.6	**137.3**	**136.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Advances on botanical drugs and corn derivatives outweighed reductions on mercurials, fatty acids, and fertilizer materials, and the general price level of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs was elevated last week. Heavy general chemicals remained in the nominal stability that had prevailed for months; some of them—the alkalies, for example—are not at all plentiful.

Prices were advanced on bloodroot, cloves, colombo, corn sugar, corn syrup, Cochin ginger, hops, and gum rosins.

Prices were reduced on ordnance ammonium nitrate, calomel, corrosive sublimate, Cyprian laurel, mercury oxides, California mustard seed, niger seed, Chilean paprika, 50-52 potash muriate, red oil, Spanish sage, stearic acid, quicksilver vermilion, and white precipitate.

Paint Can Quotas Seasonally Adjusted

OPD Washington Bureau

Packers' quarterly consumption of metal cans, limited under directive No. 2 to can conservation order M-81 to 25 percent of annual quota for a number of products, was relaxed by the War Production Board June 2 to meet the seasonal increase in business of the paint industry and other industries. Directive No. 2, was amended to provide that M-81 schedule III (nonfood) products during the second quarter of this year, are limited to 25 percent of the full annual can quota for each product, or 50 percent of the annual quota less first-quarter consumption, whichever is greater. In the case of paints and paint products, 65 percent of the full annual can quota minus first-quarter consumption may be used.

During the third quarter of this year, schedule III items and specified items from schedules I and II are limited to 25 percent of the full annual packing quota or 50 percent of the unused annual quota, whichever is greater. Paints and paint products are limited to 20 percent of the full annual quota or 50 percent of the unused annual quota, whichever is greater.

Chemical producers who were exempt from the original directive No. 2 are counted exempt in the amended directive.

Solvents Allocation Put under M-300

OPD Washington Bureau

To provide more uniform control and to simplify paperwork, hexahydric alcohols, toluene, benzene, and certain types of xylene, formerly controlled by orders M-270, M-34, M-137, and the aromatic solvents order M-150, respectively, were transferred June 2 by the War Production Board to general allocation order M-300.

Hexahydric alcohols, used for the production of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), will be allocated on a calendar-month basis, rather than the split-month basis formerly followed, according to the revised schedule 4 of M-300.

Chemical Salesmen To Golf June 6

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its initial golf outing of the season at the Garden City Country Club, Garden City, L. I., June 6. Reservations are in charge of J. Robert Fisher, of the Fisher Chemical Company, 60 East Forty-second street, New York.

Obituaries

Douglas P. Campbell

Douglas P. Campbell, Southern representative for S. B. Penick & Co., botanical drugs, died unexpectedly in Charleston, S. C., May 25.

Mr. Campbell joined the Penick firm in 1937, serving as Northwestern representative, with headquarters in Minneapolis, and later was a member of the Chicago staff. Prior to his association with the Penick company, Mr. Campbell had been connected for several years with the Northwestern Drug Company, Minneapolis, subsequently establishing his own business as a manufacturers' representative.

Douglas P. Campbell

Surviving are his wife and daughter.

Dr. William M. Grosvenor

Dr. William Mason Grosvenor, retired chemist and chemical engineer, died in a hospital in New York last week. He was seventy years of age. A native of St. Louis, Dr. Grosvenor received a B.S. in 1893 from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, did postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins University and received, in 1898, a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. During his early career he was associated with the Mathieson Alkali Works and with the Millview Mining Company. He was engineer and assistant treasurer of the Ampere Electrochemical Company in 1899 and from 1900 to 1904 was associated with the General Chemical Company, first as assistant superintendent and then as assistant manager of the investigating department. Superintendent of the Contact Process Company, Buffalo, in 1905, he was engineer and treasurer the next year of the George F. Westcott Company, a New York manufacturing concern. In 1907 he was engineer and secretary of the Dryer Engineering Company.

From 1907 until 1940, when he retired, Dr. Grosvenor was a consulting chemical engineer and chemist in New York. It was in this period that he served many leading firms as an expert witness in patent litigation.

Surviving are his wife, a son and daughter.

Hiram J. Halle

Hiram J. Halle, president of the Universal Oil Products Company, New York, died in Poundridge, N. Y., May 29. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Born in Cleveland, Mr. Halle aided in the development of the Fisher Book Typewriter, which became a component of the Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine. During the last thirty years Mr. Halle had been a prominent figure in the oil industry. After assuming the direction of a small company, then owned by J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, he was instrumental in developing the process of "cracking" petroleum to produce gasoline.

Surviving are two sisters and a brother.

John Harold Murch

John Harold Murch, manager of the equipment division of the American

—*Continued on page 70*

N.A.I.D.M. to Meet In Chicago June 12

The program for the thirtieth midyear meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers will be held in the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 12 and 13, follows:—

Monday, June 12

Address of president, Henry A. Nelson, of the Chemical Supply Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Report of secretary, H. W. Hamilton, of the White Tar Division of the Koppers Company, Kearny, N. J.

"Civilian Insecticide Requirements," Dr. G. W. Fiero, Office of Civilian Requirements, WPB.

"Postwar Planning," M. Fuld, Fuld Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Committee for Economic Development, Newton C. Farr, Farr & Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Control and Prevention of Occupational Dermatitis," Dr. Louis Schwartz, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.

"Red Squill in Rodent Control," Dr. D. D. Green, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.

"Coaltar Outlook," L. A. Schleuter, Coaltar Division of WPB.

"Review of Synthetic Disinfectants and Their Probable Postwar Position," Dr. W. L. Mallman, Michigan State College, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Charles G. Marshall, Winthrop Chemical Company, New York; H. M. Corley, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.;

—*Continued on page 51*

Fair Trade Pricing Facilitated by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Retailers who sold commodities at prices below those of State fair trade acts during March, 1942, may apply directly to the Office of Price Administration for an adjustment of ceiling prices up to the fair trade minimum, OPA announced June 4. Heretofore, OPA would not act unless a court had enjoined the retailer from selling at less than fair trade minimums.

The action, effective June 8, requires the retailer applying for adjustment of ceiling prices to show that his present ceiling price for the commodity is based on his failure to sell at fair trade contract prices and is below the fair trade price in effect in his locality during March, 1942. Previously, in cases where a maximum price was lower than the March, 1942, fair trade price, provisions of the general maximum price regulation have permitted a retailer to increase his price to the fair trade level only if a court found that his maximum price was based on a violation of a fair trade contract.

Beeswax Purchases Must Be Reported by June 6

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board warns all licensed importers of western hemisphere beeswax that the deadline on the report of all beeswax purchased before May 17, 1944, at prices above 38 cents a pound, f.o.b. ocean port of origin is June 6, 1944. Unless the report (WPB-3390) is submitted, purchasers will not be permitted to accept the beeswax upon its arrival at ports in this country, WPB said.

The requirements of the report are in line with OPA revised maximum price regulation No. 264, issued May 30.

Hydrofluoric Acid Allocation Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Schedule 4 of WPB order M-300, governing the allocation of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid has been revised to raise the small order exemption from 500 pounds to five tons and to reduce the required number of suppliers' form WP-2946 submitted by industry from four to three.

Lactic Acid Prices Advanced in Britain

LONDON, June 2, 1944

Prices on lactic acid are higher at 2s 10d. per pound in quantities of six imperial quarts. Production of methylated ether of gravities above 0.720 is discontinued.

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Table of Contents

News and Statistics

Ace Laboratories Moves..... 62
Air Cargo Packaging Forum Set..... 3
American Alkali & Chem. Formed..... 40
American Year Book Elects Bogert.. 43
Anchor Hocking Promotes Glynn..... 62
Antifreeze Prices Revised..... 5
Asphalt Literature Compiled..... 65
A.S.T.M. to Meet June 26..... 54
Bass Gets U.S.I. Research Post..... 3
Beeswax Purchase Reports Asked..... 4
Bigelow Retires from Hercules..... 43
Boric Acid Caution Label..... 64
Briscoe Appointed to WMC Post..... 58
Brown, Weisberg Lecture..... 48
Carbide & Carbon Names Eight V.-P.'s 43
Cascara Discussed in Penick Book.... 58
Chemical Interests Vested..... 7
Chemical Salesmen Golf June 6..... 4
Chemicals M-Order Revised Set..... 7
Chicago Chemists Club Elects..... 43
Cleveland Paint Club Elects..... 48
Coke By-Products..... 43
Consulting Chemists Ass'n Anniv..... 43
Corn Sugar Price Increased..... 44
Corn Syrup Price Rise Permitted.... 53
Cruikshank in WMC Post..... 51
Dow Names Anderson..... 48
Drug Depots for Merchant Marine.... 3
Fair Trade Facilitated..... 4
Fiber Container Quotas Cut..... 3
Fisher Scientific in St. Louis..... 51
"Foreign" Purchasing Agents Ruling. 7
Hayes Joins American Alkali..... 40
Hempseed Germaniation Reported.... 62
"Hercules Mixer" Red Cross Award.. 43
Innes Corp. Moves..... 51
Hormorgano Co. Formed..... 32
Horton Surveys Supervisor..... 65
Hydrofluoric Allocations Revised..... 4
Industrial Mobilization Bill..... 3
Jasspon Heads CCC Division..... 48
Jergins Quits PAW..... 66
Lactic Prices Up in Britain..... 4
Lemon Oil Brought from Italy..... 5
Magnesia Production..... 39
Magnus Heads DAVNS Fund..... 64
Maas & Waldstein Buys Acreage..... 48
Margarin Feb. Production Up..... 51
M.C.A. Hears Postwar Views..... 3
Mexthanol Production: March..... 54
Meyer Drug Now Hema Drug Co..... 58
Milling Cork to Be Allocated..... 64
Mining Data Preservation Asked..... 5
MRO Minor Capital Addition Defined. 5
Mutual Chem. Gets DPC Equipment.. 44
Nat. Research Names Jewett, Fox.... 66
Nu-Enamel Brings in Texas Oil Well. 66
OPA Rules on in Bond Sales..... 3
Paint Can Quotas Adjusted..... 4
Paint Credit Group Annual Dinner.. 48
Phila. Chemical Club to Golf..... 43
Phila. Drug Exch. to Picnic..... 32
Phila. Oil Trades to Golf..... 48
Purchasing Agents Ass'n Meets..... 7
Rheem Buys Helicopter Interest..... 65
Rubber Reserve Co. Names Hucks.. 48
Shellac Industry Asks Private Import 47
Solvents Allocated Under M-300..... 4
Sunray-Darby Petroleum Merger..... 65
Thomas Heads Ad Council..... 43
Turpentine, Rosin Production..... 51
Underwood With Diamond Alkali.... 40
Universal Oil Loses Patent Suit.... 51
Vitamin Feeding Oils Problems..... 5
Wax Import Prices Ceiled..... 51
Wiest Joins Penna Salt..... 43
Wiltsee Honored..... 58
WMC New Priority Labor Law..... 3
WPB Extends Oil Deliveries..... 49
WPB Facilities Deputy Named..... 5
WPB Names Requirements Head..... 3

General Features

Bids Wanted..... 4
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 36
Imports 54
Obituaries 4
OPD Price Index..... 4
Scientific, Professional Services..... 66
Trade Briefs..... —

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 61
Coaltar Chemicals..... 42
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 53
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics..... 63
Fertilizer Materials..... 67
Heavy Chemicals..... 39
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 40
Petroleum Derivatives..... 65
Protective Coatings Materials..... 45
Textile Leather Chemicals..... 44

Bids Wanted

Chlorine, Liquid:—4,800 pounds, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 5639, opening June 8.

Detergent, Colloidal:—6,000 pounds for laundry use, Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-1838, opening June 8.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 508, opening June 14.

Gases:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Chillicothe, Ohio; invitation 45-11, opening June 5.

Gases:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Perry Point, Md.; invitation 45-3, opening June 8.

Glue Extender:—1,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening May 29.

Glue, Liquid:—1,200 pints, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 58-21543, opening May 29.

Vinylite:—As required during the fiscal year 1945, Division of Purchases and Sales, Department of Commerce, Washington (25); invitation 32803, opening June 8.

Wax:—900 ½-pound boxes, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation D-12, opening June 8.

Lemon Oil Brought From Italy by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

As part of the general program of the government for easing the supply situation in this country through importations from reconquered territories, representatives of the Foreign Economic Administration said May 31 that it can now be announced that a 100,000-pound shipment of Sicilian lemon oil has arrived in the United States and will be made available to distributors at a later date on instructions from the War Food Administration.

The oil was acquired from the foreign holders by the Allied Control Commission and has been turned over to FEA for disposal. Because lemon oil falls into the classification of a "food" item, control over its distribution is subject to direction by the War Food Administration, and sales will be made by FEA only to purchasers authorized by WFA to buy the oil.

The price at which the oil will be sold has not been settled upon definitely as yet, but officials thought that it would be at ceiling levels. They emphasized that, insofar as the FEA operations are concerned, there is no subsidy involved in the deal, but they have no way of knowing what price was paid to the foreign holders for the oil by the Allied Control Commission.

It was explained that FEA's part in the transaction is more or less that of an agent for the army in disposing

—*Continued on page 64*

Vitamin Feeding Oils Advisers Discuss Supplies

OPD Washington Bureau

An organization meeting of the newly appointed members of the industry advisory committee representing vitamin feeding oils producers was held in New York recently, the Office of Price Administration has announced, and the following officers elected: Chairman, Perc S. Brown, of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J.; vice-chairman, A. H. Mendonca, of the F. E. Booth Company, San Francisco, Calif; and secretary, J. J. Feldmann, of White Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J.

Following the election of officers, the committee discussed problems facing the industry, including shortage of vitamin A, shortage of containers, and problems associated with allocation. The committee considered a request by representatives of the nutrition committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association to make available straight vitamin A feeding oil in potencies of 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

The industry group decided that an attempt would be made to furnish feed manufacturers with straight vitamin A feeding oil with a potency of 3,000 U.S.P. units per gram, and arrangements were made to contact the feed manufacturers to find out whether the one potency would fill their needs. Since there is no established maximum price for feeding oil of this type, OPA will set a price if production is begun. Members of the industry advisory committee, in addition to the officers, are:—

P. H. Fish, Vitamin Oil Producing and Sales Division, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.; Eben Carroll, jr., Gorton Pew Fisheries Co., Gloucester, Mass.; F. J. Mullins, East Bay Fisheries, San Francisco, Calif.; Harry McNeilly, the Borden Vitamin Co., division of the Borden Co., New York.

Mining Properties Data Preservation Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative John R. Murdock of Arizona has introduced a bill (H. R. 4852) in the house to make certain that there will be no destruction of valuable records on mining properties after their usefullness to the war effort is ended.

His bill proposes that after the termination of hostilities all files and records which relate to technological and economic phases of domestic sources, supply, and benefication of ores of metals and minerals which are no longer required for the business of the various government agencies, including the government corporation, shall be transferred to and consolidated in the possession of the Bureau of Mines.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Contract terminations and their effect on labor has become the most pressing problem facing official Washington now. It has been brought to a head by the recent incident of the Brewster plant workers who engaged in a "sit-in" strike because the navy suddenly terminated its contracts for Corsair fighter planes without any promise of other work forthcoming that would keep the plant in operation—and the workers in their jobs.

Officials make no secret of the fact that they were set back on their heels by the action of the Brewster employees. They hadn't expected anything like that to happen, and they are fearful of its being a forerunner of similar occurrences all over the country in plants which owe their existence to big contracts of the government. They admit that little but lip service has been given to the subject of finding new work for employees facing discharge and something in the way of concrete action is now called for.

Leadership in this direction probably will be taken by WPB. Mr. Nelson has set up machinery in his organization to handle readjustments that grow out of changes in military production programs, but his biggest problem is in getting the war and navy departments to give him sufficient advance notice of their intentions to end contracts to enable his organization to find new work for the plants. Whether he will get the cooperation remains to be seen.

Homes Are Desired

The Office of Civilian Requirements has just made another survey of the things which people would like to buy if they had the opportunity to do so, and if the results mean anything the paint industry, among others, had better start preparing itself now for a big boom when the wraps are taken off building operations.

There has been a lot of talk recently about people wanting electric irons, washing machines, and similar household appliances that are in short demand. The OCR survey gives credence to these reports, but what the people want mostly to do with their money is to buy or build a new home. In fact one out of every ten persons interviewed said that he would buy or build now if the materials and labor were available.

The biggest year of home building ever experienced in this country was in 1925 when 935,000 dwelling units were erected. Enough people now say they would start right away to buy or build to represent 819,000 new dwellings, and a lot more, OCR says, said they would have to wait a while because they didn't have enough money, to represent thousands more dwellings. The average expected cost of the new houses would be $4,411.

Vitamin Oils Mixed

Looking for high-vitamin oils to supplement supplies of cedliver and other fishliver oils which have been reduced by wartime conditions, two agricultural experiment stations have been studying extraction of oils from species of fish not commonly used.

On the West coast, the Oregon agricultural experiment station has worked with various species. On the Atlantic coast, the Florida agricultural experiment station found that sharkliver oil was an excellent substitute for codliver oil. Since codliver oil is high in vitamin D and relatively low in vitamin A, while in sharkliver oil the deverse is true, the investigators suggest a combination of the two oils.

Too Dumb to Fight

Experience being encountered by the military services in finding suitable men for the army or navy are revealing an appalling need for improvement somewhere along the line in our educational system. The statistics of the services show that more registrants have been lost to the military because they could not pass intelligence tests than have been lost to the enemy in combat operations.

The total of American war casualties in the last official announcement was 201,454; total rejected for failure to pass army intelligence tests primarily because of educational deficiency—no other disqualifying defect—have been about 240,000. Adequate educational programs and the enforcement of compulsory school laws during the decade before the outbreak of this war would have resulted in providing the equivalent of fifteen additional divisions of fighting troops for the defense of democracy.

Labor Regulations

NLRB (not to be confused with WLB) is considering changing its rules as regards elections to determine the proper collective bargaining agent of workers. If all goes as planned, employers hereafter will have the right to petition for such elections, the same as workers, within a limited scope. The plan is to allow them to file petitions in cases where another Federal agency has assumed jurisdiction in a labor dispute and provided they file the petition within five days.

What the proposal would do is provide in wartime a definite and relatively speedy process for the settlement of disputes over recognition of a collective bargaining representative, and avoid, in all probability, a repetition of the Montgomery Ward incident. There would be no assurances, however, that an election would be held just because it was asked for, because the board still would have the freedom to deny the application. For instance, the board probably would not authorize an election in cases where a petition is filed within less than a year from the time the board had certified a union as the bargaining agent, or during a term of a contract extending for a reasonable period of time, or in cases where an unremedied unfair labor practice prevents the exercise of a free choice by the employees.

Synthetic Rubber to Stay

In spite of what some elements in the government might think is the wisest course the government should pursue with respect to synthetic rubber in the postwar era, there is a growing conviction among the more practical minded, both in and out of government, that the industry is here to stay. Advances made in bringing about reductions in costs not only will enable the industry to hold its own in competition with natural rubber, but some people think that synthetic rubber may become the pacesetter in establishing the price of the natural.

The price of synthetic rubber today varies greatly, depending on process of manufacture used. It ranges anywhere from 30 cents a pound when made from the highest-price alcohol all the way down to 14 cents or 15 cents when the lowest price styrene and butadiene is used. After the war, when these materials are in greater supply, it is not improbable to expect that the price of synthetic rubber may get down to 10 cents a pound.

In the meantime the wearing qualities of the rubber in tires is still being improved. Synthetic tires for passenger cars being turned out today are said to be 90 percent as good as the prewar tires of natural rubber. This compares with about 50 percent in the earliest stages of the synthetic rubber development.

Foreign Traders Helped

Exporters and importers are soon to be provided with a new service in Washington to aid them in transacting their business in this war-crowded city in the shortest possible time. The International Economic Council is establishing facilities which will provide foreign traders with stenographic and typing servives; conference room, telephones, and desks; library and reference materials; Arabic, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese translations; appointments with government departments, foreign missions and embassies; and hotel and transportation reservations.

—*Continued on page 43*

Antifreeze Prices Revised by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Two changes in provisions of the regulation governing prices of antifreeze have been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The changes are designed to bring all sales and deliveries of antifreeze under price control and to facilitate uniform distribution of stocks to all parts of the country.

By this action, effective June 3, 1944, maximum prices on inter-distributor sales, formerly exempt from direct price control, will be the ceiling prices already established for sales to retailers.

Originally prices for antifreeze were set in most cases at three distributive levels:—(1) sales by manufacturers to persons other than retailers, (2) sales to retailers by any person, and (3) sales at retail. Substantially the same pricing pattern was used in orders issued under the original regulation.

The regulation also provided that sales and deliveries of antifreeze for which maximum prices were not specifically established by its provisions could not be subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation. The effect of these provisions was to exempt from direct price control a large number of inter-distributor sales, such as various jobber-to-jobber transactions. These sales were exempt from control to allow price flexibility in sales between intermediate resellers, but with the thought that in no case would a reseller purchase antifreeze at a cost which exceeded the price established for sales to retailers.

The second change made by the amendment reduces from 5 to 3 cents a gallon the freight absorption required of jobbers of Type N (natural volatile alcohol base) and Type S (synthetic volatile alcohol base) antifreeze on individual shipments to retailers.

MRO Minor Capital Addition Rules Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

Rules governing the use of the maintenance, repair and operating supplies under the MRO procedure for obtaining minor capital additions have been clarified by the issuance of an amended interpretation, the War Production Board has announced. The MRO procedure may be used to obtain materials and equipment for minor capital additions where the cost of such addition does not exceed $500, excluding the purchasers' cost of labor. This is provided for in CMP Regulation No. 5.

Interpetation No. 11, as amended May 22, 1944, to CMP Regulation No. 5, points out that all labor costs involved in the manufacture of the material or equipment must be included in figuring the cost of an addition. On the other hand, the cost of labor used in construction or installation of a minor capital addition need not be included in figuring the cost.

The interpretation also points out that this rule applies whether the owner of the plant uses his own employees to do the construction or installation work or hires an independent contractor to supply labor for the construction or installation. It also applies where the owner of the plant gets an independent contractor to furnish the materials and labor for the job, and where the owner of plant buys a machine or other article and has the seller do the work of installation.

The same general rules apply to determining the cost of materials needed for installation or relocation of equipment, where such materials are brought under procedures established in Diretcion No. 15 to CMP Regulation No. 5. This direction permits acquisition of materials costing $500 or less for the relocation of equipment which a manufacturer has in his plant.

WPB Facilities Bureau Deputy Is Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Richard S. Perkins has been named deputy director of the Facilities Bureau of the War Production Board. Mr. Perkins has been simultaneously deputy director of the Production Resources Division of WPB, and deputy director of the Project Essentiality Division, Facilities Bureau, since October 1943.

The Use of

Nitropropanes

in the

Newer Coating

Materials

This Advertisement
Is One of a Series
Devoted to
the Problems of
Lacquer Formulation

CELLULOSE ACETATE

for Sun-Resistance and Non-Flammability

AS A COATING MATERIAL, cellulose acetate closely resembles nitrocellulose in hardness, clarity, strength, and durability. In addition, it is practically non-flammable and highly resistant to sunlight.

These characteristics have brought cellulose acetate lacquers, dopes, and cements into favor for many purposes. For example, they are used on airplanes, decorative and washable papers, straw hats, and electrical insulation.

Nitropropanes—only satisfactory medium-evaporating solvents

The few medium-evaporating solvents for cellulose acetate which have been available in the past were unsatisfactory because of their low tolerances for diluents, and the bad blushing characteristics which they contributed to a lacquer. On the other hand, the use of mixtures of high- and low-boiling solvents led to rough, orange-peel effects, and slow hardening of the finish.

The strong solvent power of the Nitropropanes, their medium evaporation rates, and their high tolerances for diluents, now make it possible to formulate cellulose acetate lacquers of superior quality. Such lacquers, formulated with the Nitropropanes, have excellent blush resistance and good flow—and yield films that are smooth and durable.

Commercial Solvents chemists will be glad to assist you in formulating solvent mixtures for cellulose acetate lacquers, dopes, and cements.

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OPD—6-5-1944

Purchasing Agents Ass'n Discusses Surplus Disposal Problems

The government-owned surplus materials problem supplied the main theme for discussion at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Purchasing Agents Association, held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 29 to 31. Robert C. Swanton, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., was elected president. Dr. Frederick Russe, vice-president of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, was awarded the J. Shipman Gold Medal for distinguished service to the advancement of purchasing.

Robert C. Swanton

Industry must do more than its share to make use of government-owned surplus materials, Colonel D. N. Hauseman, director of the readjustment division headquarters, Army Service Forces, told the meeting. If this effort on the part of industry is not forthcoming, Col. Hauseman said that "the surplus job will bog down and we shall find ourselves wallowing in the mire of economic disaster." He said that the time to prepare for orderly disposal of materials is at hand.

The need for industry to speed up the training of special personnel for the handling of the termination and disposal task was emphasized by Col. Hauseman said:—

> Some contractors are lagging at the job today. We have contracts terminated over a year ago, on which contractors have submitted no claims. Over $500,000,000 awaits industry today on terminated contracts where no claims have been put in.

As an aid to manufacturers in redistributing property, Col. Hauseman said that contracting officers will circularize termination inventories. Procedure requires the setting up of disposal boards in all districts, with the view of reviewing and taking appropriate action on all disposals to be made, he said. The War Department is now preparing an informal booklet as a contractor's guide, which will be followed by a booklet on property disposal.

Hans A. Klagsbrunn, deputy director surplus war property of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said that the RFC is now making a detailed inventory of all the machine tools and other production equipment owned by the government. He said that the RFC "stands ready to make loans to purchasers on a reasonable basis" to assist in disposing of capital and producers' goods surpluses.

Keep Informed on Surplus

Lieut-Col. Joseph P. Woodlock, executive officer of the Surplus War Property Administration, said that purchasing agents can give a great deal of help to industry and government by seeing that at least part of their normal requirements are filled from surplus item. It will be to industry's advantage to keep well informed about these surpluses as they become available for release.

Reconversion Pricing

The Office of Price Administration will invite representatives of business in the very near future to discuss problems of reconversion pricing with price officials, J. F. Brownlee, Deputy Administrator in charge of Prices, Office of Price Administration, revealed. Reconversion pricing, according to Mr. Brownlee, is one of the four main problems confronting OPA for the transition period. The other three are—pricing of surplus government commodities; the question of whether OPA's strict pricing standards will need to be modified somewhat for all commodities and the removal of price controls.

J. W. Connolly, sales manager for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, told the fuel oil forum that despite the obvious shortages, the fuel oil situation is considerably easier in the East Coast region that it was a year ago. In the interior the stock situation is still reasonably tight and in the West coast area, particularly the Pacific Northwest, the fuel oil situation is critical, as indicated by the expected conversions to coal in substantial numbers he said. The Petroleum Administration for War has undertaken this oil to coal conversion there to reduce the oil demand 5,000,000 barrels annually, Mr. Connolly said.

George A. Wilson, director of supply and transportation in the Petroleum Administration for War, said that if the future petroleum requirements of the military forces turn out to be as presently estimated, we will do well to continue to make both ends meet on the basis of applying the current rationed civilian demand not only for gasoline but for all fuel oil, including home heating oil, residual fuels and distillates of every kind. He added:—

> Our oil fields in the United States are now producing up to the limit of maximum efficient capacity in all areas, and it is anticipated that by the fourth quarter of this year the increases in refinery crude oil requirements will absorb substantially all remaining refinery capacity. In an effort to find new oil sources, and to find them right away for use in this war, as much equipment as possible has been made available for wild-catting and for development work in existing fields.

War Requirements

Warning against the assumption that American industry can afford to "slacken up" on war production, Brig. Gen. Albert J. Browning, director of purchases for the Army Service Forces, declared the United States still has enormous requirements for equipping and maintaining a military machine. He said:—

> The total needs of war go much farther than guns, tanks, planes and ammunition. Even the requirements for materiel which is not regarded as primarily military are increasing by leaps and bounds. For example, we need approximately 12,000,000,000 linear yards of cotton goods this year for Army, Navy, lend-lease and essential civilian use. This compares with an output of 10,700,000,000 yards last year. The reports of cutbacks have led many to believe that the total volume of production for which prime contractors will be responsible will decline in the near future. However, the present undelivered value of War Department prime contracts amounts to over $38,000,000,000. Industry will have to carry out a very large procurement program of its own in order to fill these orders. In addition, new procurements will continue in order to meet the requirements of a continuing war. Our best "postwar planning" is to do an efficient job right now.

Dr. Fred Russe

Conversion Era Purchasing

George A. Renard, secretary-treasurer of the association, in summing up the role of the purchasing agent during the conversion period, said, in part:—

> Inventories can make or break companies over the next several years when surpluses may be serious hazards if left idle in the storeroom and warehouse; hence, over the next few months and years, a decision not to buy at times may be more important than any purchase order issued.
>
> "Price, too, is a fundamental measure of value. Purchasing on a price basis only, however, can be an expensive delusion. Paying more for tailor-made or high quality materials may easily reduce

—*Continued on page 56*

Chemical Interests Vested by APC

Recent vesting orders of the Alien Property Custodian, published in *Federal Register* May 30, include chemical interests of Marie Herzog, Helmut Hoffmann, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Kaiser Wilhelm Society, N. V. Nedars Arsphenaminenfabriek, Norsk Hydro-Elektrick Kbaelstofaktieselskab, J. D. Riedel-E. DeHaen A. G., Dr. Ludwig Ritter, and Societe des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulene.

The vested chemical interests comprise the following United States patents:—1,627,881 (reduction of halonated hydrocarbons); 1,672,948; 1,826,594 (potassium manganate); 1,854,762 (sodium thiosulphate); 1,889,002 (1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone); 1,882,551 and 1,908,746 (cellulose esters); 1,956,570 (recovery of resorcinol); 1,969,882 (new cellulose esters); 1,988,156 and 1,992,167 (phenols); 2,062,205; 2,077,412 (molded cellulose foam); 2,082,946 (betabromoethylbenzene); 2,122,735 (manganese dioxide); 2,157,842 (highly acetylated cellulose); 2,213,717 (3-methoxycoumaric acid and pharmaceutical compounds thereof); 2,310,257; 2,242,322 (alphamethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde); also patent applications 368,252 and 368,253 and 426,780 (recovery of potassium from dilute solutions).

Chemical M-Orders Revised

The Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board has removed cyanide and potassium nitrate from the list of chemicals requiring reporting, set up a small order exemption for urea, industrial ammonium sulphate, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate, and eliminated customers' names from reports on calcium cyanamide. Sodium cyanide is now allocated under order M-366 which is the reason for the removal of the reporting requirement. The changes were effected by a directive pursuant to paragraph (e) of order M-62 and paragraph (d) of orders M-163, M-164 and M-165 under which, until further notice, the following applications are required to be filed under these orders:—

Ammonia Anhydrous and Aqua—Producers are required to file Section I of Form WPB-1148 on or before the tenth day of the month previous to allocation.

Calcium Cyanamide, Industrial—Producers are required to file Section II of Form WPB-1148 on or before the tenth day of the month before each calendar quarter, specifying total quantities without listing customers' names.

Ammonium Sulphate, Industrial—Industrial ammonium sulphate is allocated on a quarterly basis. Producers (or producers' agents) are required to file Section II of Form WPB-1148 on or before the tenth day of the month previous to the quarter for which allocation is requested. However, deliveries may be made without restriction to customers ordering 120 tons or less per quarter from all sources. The aggregate quantity delivered on 120-ton orders shall be reported in Section II of WPB-1148 as "exempt shipments" when the form is filed on the tenth day of the next quarter.

A producer (or producers' agents) shall accept purchase orders for ammonium sulphate for industrial use only if accompanied by a written certification by an authorized official that "the ammonium sulphate ordered will be used only for industrial purposes," and, if ordering under the 120-ton exemption, that "the total ammonium sulphate ordered for delivery from all sources during the same quarter does not exceed 120 tons." Ammonium sulphate received for industrial use shall not be used for fertilizer purposes.

Urea—Producers, distributors, and consumers are required to file Form WPB-1148 (Sections I and II by producers and distributors, and Section I by consumers) on or before the tenth day of the month prior to the month for which authorization is requested. However, any person may accept delivery of 4.9 tons per month from all sources for any purpose, except cattle feed, without filing application, and producers and distributors may request an aggregate quantity for delivery on such small orders without listing customers' names. All persons seeking delivery for feed purposes must file Form WPB-1148 regardless of quantity.

Ammonium Nitrate, Industrial—Producers and distributors are required to file Sections I and II of Form WPB-1148 on or before the tenth day of each month prior to the month for which allocation is requested. An aggregate quantity may be requested for delivery in lots of 20 tons or less per customer per month without specifying customers' names.

Nitric Acid—Producers and distributors who consume and sell 50 tons or less per month (100 percent nitric acid basis) are required to file Sections I and II of Form WPB-1148 on the tenth of the month prior to each quarter. Producers and distributors who consume and sell more than 50 tons per month (100 percent nitric acid basis) are required to file Sections I and II of Form WPB-1148 on or before the tenth of each month. An aggregate quantity may be requested for delivery in lots of 50 tons or less per customer per month without specifying customers' names.

Nitrogen Compounds—On all inorganic nitrogen compounds for agricultural purposes producers (or producers' agents) are required to file Sections I and II of Form WPB-1148 on or before the tenth day of each month prior to the month for which authorization is requested.

Sodium Nitrate, Industrial — Producers and distributors are required to file Sections I and II of Form WPB-1148 on or before the tenth day of each month previous to the month for which allocation is requested. An aggregate quantity may be requested for delivery of 2.50 tons per customer per month, without listing individual customers' names.

The directive supersedes and cancels previous general directives under Order M-62, M-163, M-164, and M-165.

'Foreign' Buying Agents Ruling Made by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Sales made to a so-called agent of a foreign buyer are no longer to be considered as export sales and eligible for an export premium, even though the agent discloses that he takes title on behalf of the foreign buyer, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

This action, effective June 5, 1944, revokes the provision in the Maximum Export Price Regulation, which defines export sales as including sales to an agent in the United States who discloses that he takes title on behalf of a foreign principal.

OPA pointed out that manufacturers or other legitimate exporters may still secure an export premium when they really sell to a foreign buyer, from whom they receive an order and to whom they invoice, even though the sale is made through the foreign buyer's purchasing agent. Existence of a debtor-creditor relation between foreign buyer and American exporter ordinarily characterizes a true export sale, OPA said.

Removal of sales to agents from the definition of export sales is expected to put an end to the practice whereby export merchants assume the fictitious role of agents while continuing to per-

—*Continued on page 58*

EMERGENCY RATIONS

FOR INDUSTRY, TOO!

"K" *RATIONS for industry?* Long before war-time shortages spotlighted attention on emergency replacements for Essential Oils, and Flavor and Perfume Oils originating in lands under enemy control, MM&R was producing, and many an economy-minded manufacturer was using, MM&R REPLACEMENTS.

Today, many more oils than ever before carried the "Made in U.S.A." label are being produced in large quantities here, while the odor, flavor and characteristics of numerous others have been matched, ***through scientific manufacture,*** in the MM&R laboratories to enable American industry to maintain product flavor and odor identity.

In this and a hundred other ways, MAGNUS MABEE & REYNARD, INC., is serving American Industry and America's sons of war. ★ ★ MM&R Essential Oils, ***the very same pharmacists use in compounding doctors' prescriptions,*** serve wherever America's fighting men go.

MM&R Flavor Oils add good taste; ***flavor everything from toothpaste to lipsticks.*** MM&R Perfume Oils provide odor personality to a host of products, while MM&R Deodorants neutralize the undesirable odors of many basic ingredients.

MM&R can be of service to you in solving, perfuming and flavoring problems for products of today . . . ***and tomorrow!***

ESSENTIAL OILS
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ODOR NEUTRALIZERS

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

June 2, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 50%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .38 - .40
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.*.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 29% bbls....100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.88
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.66 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.98 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.98 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 99%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
20%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.27.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.28.41 - —
500-gram lots, bots.....kilo.29.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenera, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, ref'd, bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Powd. citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,5] dist., dms.....lb. .15½- .17½
Corn oil, a.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,5] s.d., dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
Cresylic,[3,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-240°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref...gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12¼- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.. lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
lb. .24¼- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21¾- .23
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .008- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., 85%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
Acid, muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amides (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,5] s.d., tanks, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankdagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¾- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works...lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,5] s.d., dms....lb. .16½- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearic,[1,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¼- .19¼
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton. works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd...lb. 1.85 - 1.93
granular .....lb. 1.80 - 1.88
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1960- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- .
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 16 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 1c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .63 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .82½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾
Ethyl,[4] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.17.64½- —
19 dms.....gal.17.68 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.17.71 - —
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.18.02 - —
18 dms.....gal.18.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.18.68½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91% dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43¼- —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .34 - —
99% dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .86 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .81 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[8] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Alum, potash, chrome, bbls...lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .40
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[9] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .73 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Naphthenates, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¾- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .60
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm., lb. .53 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard (30XD), 200-lb. dm., lb. .59 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm..lb. .37 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,400 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,900 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 -14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[8] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald., ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluorids, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .03½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¾- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15

Ammonia citrate, dibasic, bbls., lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, agua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., unit, ton, N, delivered.. 1.51 - —
ordnance, bgs., works.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls. kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.. .....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, Inland producing areas..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports..ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycolate, 100%, bbls....lb. 7.10 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .00½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .02 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleoate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .80 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. No prices
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .20¼- .21
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[7] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .13½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .23
Oxide,[1,6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd., E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. 16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz.12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —

Asphaltum, Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Glisonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
290-295 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines, ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross wght., Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.75 - 8.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .73 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., sune 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—I, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09¾- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.. ton.25.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.06 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20 - .23
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.55 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works. lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works lb. 51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - 2.35
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.51 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.55 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.46 - 1.43

Bismuth subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62 - 66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphurcarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03350- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. No stocks
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 68¾%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.... unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Blue,[5] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls. same basis, lb. 2.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .35 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - .
soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .32 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
Job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .13 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls..... ....lb. 3.15 - —
Yuk toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - .
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.29 - 1.46
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.32 - 1.46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.37.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.32.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.46.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.43.00 - —

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BENZOL SUBSTITUTE
Large quantities from regular production—samples on request.

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Detailed information with samples on request.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT
This is a liquid available in barrels of about 450 pounds each. It is used pound for pound to replace Citric Acid

ETHYL ACETATE
We can supply up to a carload of an especially pure grade in drums suitable for pharmaceutical or similar applications.

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Available for prompt shipment in drums.

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Although demand is greater than supply, we may be able to book some for June shipment.

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Sizeable quantity—spot stock—details on request.

SODIUM SULFATE CRYSTAL
This Glauber Salt packed in 100 lb. bags in carloads to be sold out of inventory regardless of price.

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Flakes and Strips; carloads at low price.

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Sizable quantity—spot stock.

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We shall be glad to send you without obligation a descriptive booklet when requested on your Company's Stationery.

Advance
SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORP
245 Fifth Avenue New York 16, N. Y.

Bone meal, fertilizer grade, 5% ammor , 50% phos., bgs., E works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¾- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0285- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .09¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[3] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ¼c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., divd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhy drous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.51
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5] dms., works....ton.50.00 - —
dms., divd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -31.50
solid, 73-75%, dms., l.c.l., 15 tons, divd..ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.29 - —
10-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .15 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -13.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.1% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
90%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .18½- .19½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.....lb. 1.88 - 1.89
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .70 - .71
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .66 - .67
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .68 - .70
Carbazole, 90%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .89 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, divd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, divd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .06¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24½- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —

Casein, dom., rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis,	lb.	.25½-	—
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.25¾-	—
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.17½-	.18
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.19½-	.20
Cassia,[1]	lb.	No stocks	
Cassia fistula, bales		.23 -	.24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brasilian ports	long ton.	75.00 -	—
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works, unit-ton.		2.90 -	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50 -	13.00
synth, bots.	lb.	19.00 -	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, flb.			
dms., tins	lb.	2.25 -	2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.20½-	.21
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	.35
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35 -	—
kgs., works	lb.	.37 -	—
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50 -	—
smaller lots, bgs., same basis	lb.	2.00 -	—
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02⅞-	—
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50 -	—
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00 -	—
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.	lb.	.55 -	.65
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers: plants in South	ton.	30.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	41.00 -	—
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 -	.07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0265-	.0270
tanks, works	lb.	.0225-	.0310
powdered, 65% tannin	lb.	.065 -	.0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.50 -	—
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	8.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -	15.50
wet grd., silkbolt 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50 -	—
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00 -	24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00 -	—
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93 -	.98
dms.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.22 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25 -	—
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼-	—
contracts	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 -	—
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 -	.22
USP, dms	lb.	.30 -	.33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 -	—
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00 -	—
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½-	—
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½-	—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bot.	lb.	6.03 -	6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, qu'll, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz.		.80 +	.13½*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 +	.13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.82 +	.13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 +	.13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 +	.13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.	lb.	3.70 -	3.80
ame	lb.	3.50 -	3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.			
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 -	3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.53 -	.53¼
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.52 -	53
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	2.85 -	4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] jars	lb.	.91 -	1.13
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 -	3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00 -	7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar	lb.	.17½-	.18
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.07½-	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.08½-	—
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75 -	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	9.25 -	—
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83⅝-	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58 -	—
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.85 -	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04 -	—
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25 -	—
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 -	.35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44 -	—
Cobalt naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31 -	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84 -	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½-	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42 -	.44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65 -	—
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—

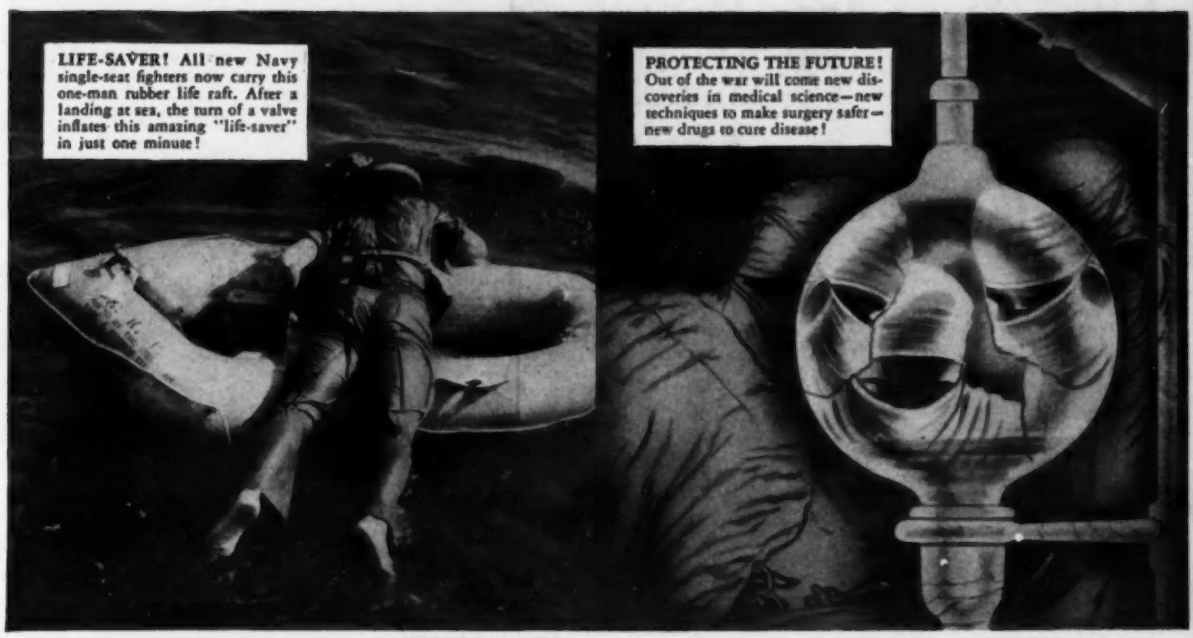
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.75 -	—
Cocaine hydrochlorine, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75 -	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25 -	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 -	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 -	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 -	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
blue, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
cns.	lb.	.23 -	.29½
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21 -	.22
cns.	lb.	.25 -	.31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns.	lb.	.47 -	.49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50 -	.52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	.50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½-	.20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾-	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 -	.38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15 -	5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Naphthanate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Nitrate,[6] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16¾-	.20
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19 -	.23
red, com'l, kgs.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
7,200 to 36,000 lbs	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
2,700 to 7,200 lbs	100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
700 to 2,700 lbs	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., delivered	100 lbs.	8.95 -	—
bags, l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.95 -	—
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., 25, works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -	—
Copra, Coast, ship't	lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905 -	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.825 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.221 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.271 -	—
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.59 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.44 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 -	—
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.90 -	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.95
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.58½-	—
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.,	lb.	2.10 -	2.39
Coaltar, oil,[6] crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½-	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.16 -	.16½
solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141 -	—
Wood, beech, bots.	lb.	1.04 -	—
cbys., dms.	lb.	.85 -	—
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 -	.77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.26 -	—
Cresol,[1,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.09¼-	.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	.11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. drms., works	lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, nat.,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.50 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.00 -	—
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.09¼-	—
Cube root,[1,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

SOLVAY*

...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!


LIFE-SAVER! All new Navy single-seat fighters now carry this one-man rubber life raft. After a landing at sea, the turn of a valve inflates this amazing "life-saver" in just one minute!
PROTECTING THE FUTURE! Out of the war will come new discoveries in medical science—new techniques to make surgery safer—new drugs to cure disease!

Official U. S. Navy Photo

Today ... Solvay Alkalies are helping in the production of rubber life rafts, parachutes, medical kits and special food containers. These new devices are keeping casualties down, enabling fighting men to live and fly again! As new fighting fronts open, Solvay will continue to devote its facilities to the increasing needs of the armed forces!

Tomorrow ... Solvay Alkalies, backed by over 60 years of experience and continuous research, will make their special contribution to the great new discoveries of medical science—safeguarding the health of a nation and its workers—and dedicated to the further advancement of industry! Look to Solvay for highest quality alkalies!

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SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH

MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE

CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT

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Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.82½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —

Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —

Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

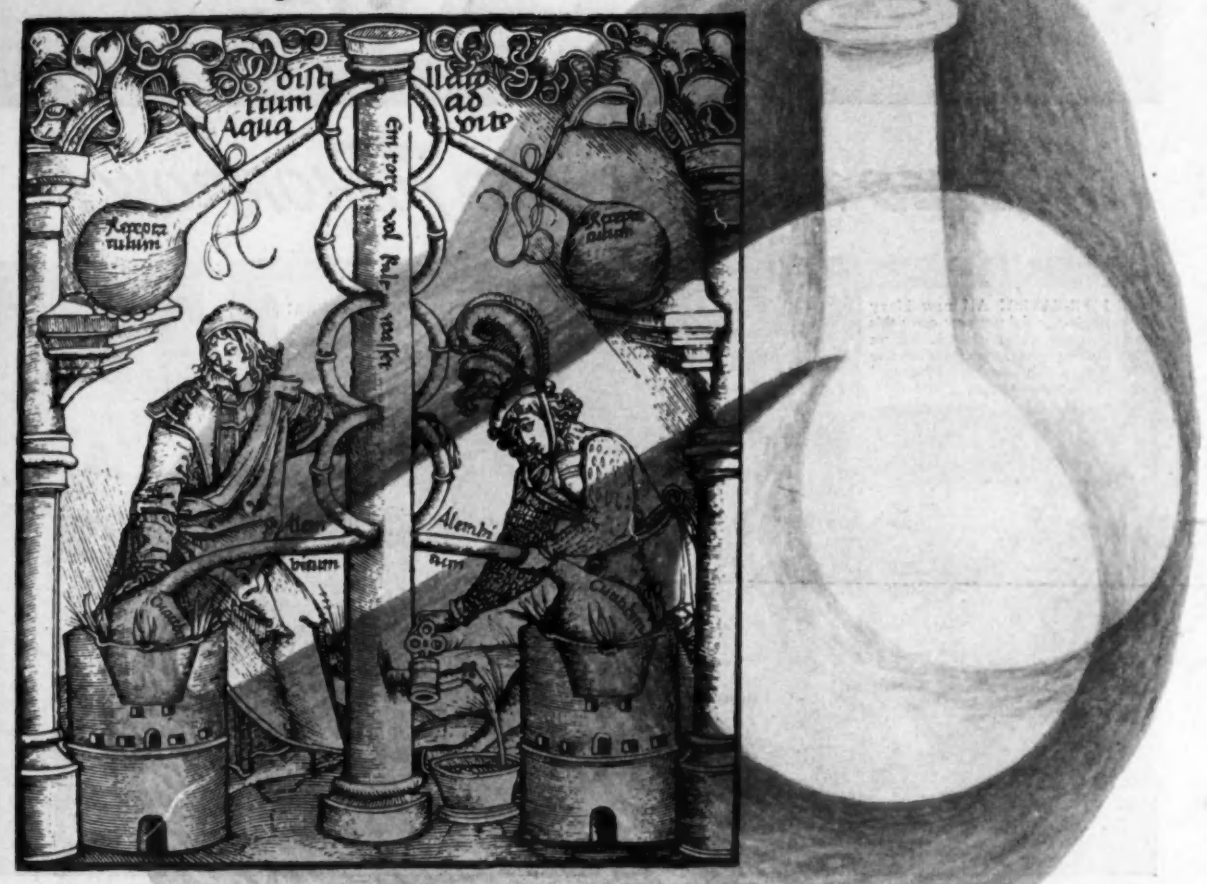
D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .25 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .23 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11⅛
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .05
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2640- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2840- —
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .1780- .2480
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1980- .3000
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1080- .2860
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22⅛- .24⅛
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 90° min..lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluoliguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.65.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns., lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6, cns...lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5, cns...lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 2, cns..lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
58 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
145 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[5].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd...lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .53 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 —

Out of Petroleum: New Chemicals



New Chemical Contours for Industries of Tomorrow

In Oronite Research Laboratories, chemical "contours" are being changed. Out of Petroleum, Oronite Research is leading the way toward the creation of important industrial chemicals. Out of Petroleum, new materials are emerging on the horizon of tomorrow... chemical forms which will give the industrial chemist new tools with which to accomplish his objectives.

Some of these Oronite products are already playing important roles in the progress of modern industry. Others will become available on a commercial scale only when reduction of war-time demands releases equipment and materials for their manufacture. Meanwhile, Oronite's research staff continues to develop new ways in which industry may utilize these chemical progenies of petroleum.

Your nearest Oronite Chemical Company office will, upon request, furnish a catalog of our present products. Some of these are today available only in limited quantities, but in due course this situation will change. Tomorrow, new Oronite Chemicals will be at your disposal and some may prove of value in shaping chemical contours in *your* particular industry.

These Oronite Products are Now in Commercial Production:

ORONITE DRYING OILS
OROPLAST*
(Rubber Plasticizers and Dispersing Agents)
WATERPROOFING COMPOUND
POLYBUTENES
CALODORANT*
(Natural Gas Odorant)
CRESYLIC ACIDS
NAPHTHENIC ACIDS
ALIPHATIC ACIDS
SODIUM SULFONATES
WETTING AGENTS

ORONITE CHEMICALS

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
WHITE-HENRY-STEWART BLDG., SEATTLE 1, WASH.
STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

824

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[1] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

Brown:—
Brown ..... lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 5.00 - —
Green ..... lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I ..... lb. .75 - —
Red shade ..... lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II ..... lk. .05 - —
258 Sudan IV ..... lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet ..... lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[4] violet base .. lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow .. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB ..... lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B ..... lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin ..... lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray ..... lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P ..... lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue ..... lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B .. lb. 1.90 - —
1160 Indigotin IA ..... lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G ... lb. .47 - .62
254 Resorcin brown Y .... lb. .65 - —
295 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R .. lb. .47 - .62
796 Phosphin ..... lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B .... lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green ..... lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green ..... lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B ..... lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S ..... lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B ... lb. 1.55 - —
1076 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G ..... lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R ..... lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G ..... lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol Red 6B lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y ..... lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R ..... lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R ..... lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B ..... lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6] ..... lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin ..... lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX .. lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A ..... lb. .60 - —
282 Brilliant crocein M ... lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin ..... lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B ..... lb. 2.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B ..... lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G ..... lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin ..... lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B ..... lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B ..... lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN ..... lb. .88 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S ... lb. .85 - —
138 Metanil yellow ..... lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow .... lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow .. lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin ..... lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine ..... lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin ..... lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin ..... lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown ..... lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G ..... lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R ..... lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B ..... lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine ..... lb. 2.00 - —
809 Chinolin yellow SS ... lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
650 Methyl violet base .... lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. ..... lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
imported ..... lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls. ..... lb. .59 - .60
Elecampane root, bls. ..... lb. No stocks
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Emetine[4] hydrochloride, bots. .. oz. 21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls. ..... lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots. .. oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins .. oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 gms .. gm. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 gm. gm. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 gm. or more .. oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 gm. or more .. oz. .45 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs. ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. .. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Epsom salt, USP, cryst., kgs., c.l. .. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalised with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Escrine, bots. ..... oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials ..... vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs. .. lb. .92 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. ..... lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. .. lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .. lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .1275- .1395
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms. ..... lb. .14½ - .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E. .... lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif. .. lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .33½ - .39½
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.35
Oleate, dms., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works .. lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld .. lb. .0643 - —
West of Rockies, same basis .. lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld .. lb. .0991- —
West of Rockies, same basis .. lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis .. lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis .. lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. .. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., works .. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½ - .20½
tanks, works ..... lb. .15½ - —
Monoethylether, d m s., works .. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½ - .16½
tanks, works ..... lb. .13½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dms. ..... lb. .12½ - .15½
tanks, works ..... lb. .10½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½ - —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works .. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots. .. oz. 10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinamilin, dms. ..... lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works .. lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.65 - 2.25
Euphorbia, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works .. ton. 14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons ..... ton. 17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 9.75 - 12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons .. ton. 12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works .. ton. 17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons .. ton. 20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. .. lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works .. lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works .. lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. ..... gal. 19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works .. ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis .. ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 50% protein, bulk, East Coast .. ton. 66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls. ..... lb. .09 - —
kegs ..... lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs. .. lb. .70 - .72
Indian, blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines .. net ton. 33.00 - —
85% mines ..... net ton. 32.00 - —
60% mines ..... net ton. 31.00 - —
less than 60% mines .. net ton. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .0550- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .0490- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0540- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0360- —
Fringetree bark, bls. ..... lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines, ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines ..... ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne .... ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago ..... ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs .. lb. .10 - —
c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .09 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

LACTIC ACID EDIBLE

Zinc Stearate, U.S.P.
Glyceromono Stearate, Edible
Dicalcium Phosphate Food Grade
Zinc Sulfate
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

ZINC CHLORIDE SOLID

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Fusel oil, crude, dms., works	gal.	.75 -	—
refd., dms., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	.19½
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	—
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	—
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45 -	—
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.20 -	Nom.
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.,	lb.	No stocks	
extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—			
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06 -	—
Bayonne, 70 oct., tanks	gal.	.092-	—
72-74 octane	gal.	.092 -	.094
California, 78 oct., tanks	gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.06 -	.06¾
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	.07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	.07
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07¼
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.04¾-	.05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.06½-	.06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 70-72 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.08¼-	.08½
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.90 -	.97
export, cases	lb.	1.00 -	—

Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in:—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.43 -	.45
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.48 -	.49
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49 -	.50
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms.	lb.	3.50 -	4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.23½-	.24
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.25½
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.25½	Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.31
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	.29
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.24½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	8.00 -	9.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.05 -	1.35
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works, 100 lbs.		1.15 -	1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.		1.25 -	1.45
Glue, bone,[4] producers', calcium type, 34 millipoise, 26 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.16 -	—
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
18/32, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
82/105, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—

Producers' bone glue s.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.

hide, producers',[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	.22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	.23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	.24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	.25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	.26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	.27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	.28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	.29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	.30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	.31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	.32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	.33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29 -	.34½

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials: inside prices on glues made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,3] CP, BP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 95%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
soaplye, 80%, dms., tanks, c.l., l.c.l.	lb.	.11½-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between Zone A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Kitchat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.	lb.	1.25 -	1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.,	oz.	20.75 -	21.00
acid-yellow, bots.	lb.	18.75 -	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00 -	—
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50 -	14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	6.00 -	6.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.25 -	6.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.	lb.	.21 -	.25
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., works	lb.	.04½-	—
70-75% bgs., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
75-80%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
Graphite, conc., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content 80-85%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.06 -	—
85-90%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
90% and up, same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
Grease,[1,5] house, loose	lb.	.06½-	—
white, choice, loose	lb.	.08¾-	—

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75 -	—
molybdic, same basis	lb.	3.25 -	—
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23 -	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
Green, chrome, reduced color, 46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works	lb.	.24 -	—
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—

Paris (see P).

Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.00 -	—
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60 -	—

Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes (see Dyes, green).

Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.28
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.43 -	.49
Wood, bls.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.01
Carbonate, flb. dms.	lb.	2.40 -	2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.57 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.68 -	.73½
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	No prices	

Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).

Aloe (see A).

Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.,	lb.	.12½-	.13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	.30

Asafetida (see A).

Asphaltum (see A).

Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.92 -	1.00

Camphor (see C).

Copal, Congo, sorted No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.55¾-	—
31, bgs., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
32, bgs., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
33, bgs., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
34, bgs., same basis	lb.	.00¾-	—
35, bgs., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
36, bgs., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
37, bgs., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
38, bgs., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
39, bgs., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
40, bgs., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
41, bgs., same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
2, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¼-	—
unscraped, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
black, bold, scraped, bgs., unscraped, same basis	lb.	.07¼-	—
nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.07¼-	—
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—

LIFE On The

(Above) **CHOICE OF FILLERS** for Cyanamid's MELMAC plastics is determined by the properties desired in th finished molded product. The basic uncured resin is colorless, glassy solid. When combined with a filler chopped cotton cloth, the molded material has hig flexural strength, good shock resistance, very lo moisture absorption, arc resistance and general iner ness with regard to odor and taste. With alpha cellulo pulp fiber, MELMAC has excellent moisture resistanc color, and resists staining, abrasion, acids and alkalie Mineral-filled MELMAC is designed for applicatio where arc resistance, high dielectric strength and hea resistance are of primary importance. Complete i formation on Cyanamid plastics and resins—MELMA BEETLE*, URAC*, MELURAC*, and LAMINAC*—an their applications is available.

(Left) **A HOT WAX DIP TANK**, designed to fit the needs paper bag manufacturers meeting Army-Navy spec fications for export packaging, is built by the Aero Burner Company, Inc. The unit is particularly adap able in the paper field where the "overslip" moistur proof paper bag, which is WAX sealed at both ends, a requirement for export packaging. The tank equipped for both wax spraying and dipping. It electrically heated, insulated and portable. A built- thermostat provides for automatic temperature reg lation from 100° to 550° F. Among the chemic staples and specialties included in Cyanamid's servic to the paper industry, Cyanamid supplies a group amorphous petroleum WAXES known as BENOWA which are both effective and economical ingredien in hot melt dip coating. Cyanamid will supply fu technical information on the use of BENOWAX a its applications.

Gum, copal, East India, Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22½- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16½- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .00½- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11½- —
Manila, Bocas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08½- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾-

Gum, copal, Philippine, Manila, pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .23¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .26¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .24¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .22¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, ½ bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .22½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .69½- .06¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, divd....lb. .10 - .11

Gum, ester, ord., dms., l.c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .09¾- .10
other points, divd.....lb. .10¾- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ½c. to ½c. higher.

Gum, locust bean, powd., bbls., lb. .75 - .80
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .80
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse, lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¾- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton.8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

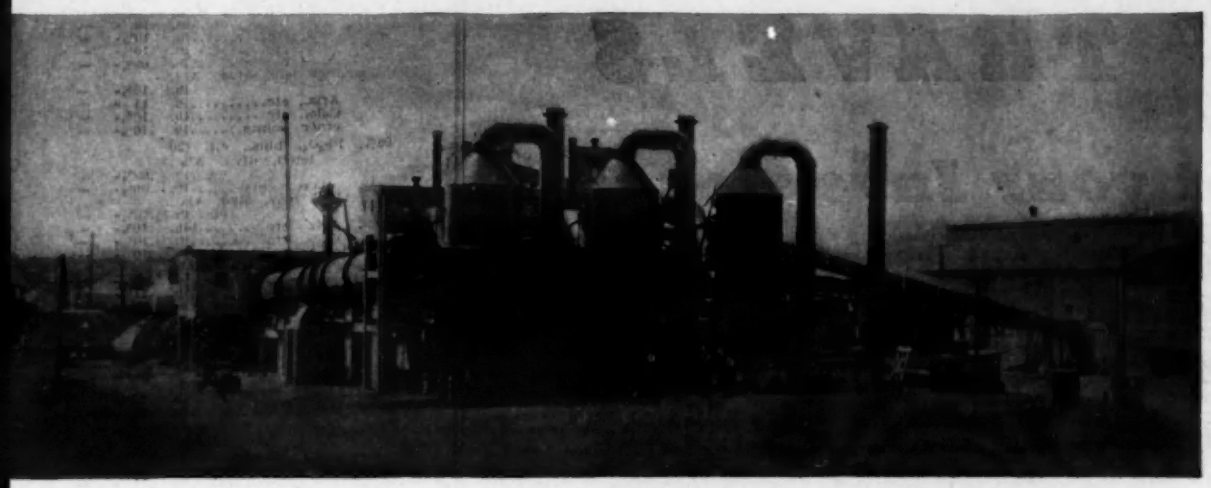
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .13½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 58°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .28 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .28 - —
lb. cns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.27.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., lb. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .15¾
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'ables, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -27.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -27.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -27.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1...lb. .43 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - 4.20
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.33.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.07 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.23¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices

Chemical Newsfront



(Above) **A NEW CYANAMID OPERATION IS PRODUCING SYNTHETIC "FLUID" CRACKING CATALYST.** This new catalyst is used to accelerate and improve the cracking of petroleum for manufacture of 100-octane gasoline. The catalyst, made by a commercial manufacturing process developed by cooperation between Cyanamid and a leader in the petroleum industry, has made possible the tremendous production of high-test aviation gasoline. Its use has not only improved the cracking process, but has made possible greater yields of higher quality gasoline. The special feed stocks needed to make large quantities of butadiene, vital raw material for synthetic rubber, are also obtained from gases produced by this method of catalytic cracking.

(Right) **DISCOURAGING INSECTS** is a serious business in many lands where our troops are stationed, for the insect's sting often carries deadly disease germs. One of the most effective insect repellents ever developed is Dimethyl Phthalate, of which Cyanamid is one of the largest producers. Used by our men stationed in areas of insect-borne disease, this chemical leaves a protective film on the skin that is practically odorless and almost unnoticeable. Yet it is remarkably effective in repelling insects of many kinds and is widely used in districts where such insects are a problem. Thus Dimethyl Phthalate is responsible not only for preventing sickness, but for increasing the efficiency and morale of our troops in many parts of the world.

[6]Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26	- .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .35
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd.	lb.	.40	- .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.,	lb.	.17	- —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18	- —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06	- .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½	- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
dms.	lb.	.06½	- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½	- .07½
djns.	lb.	.10	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	.97
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30	- —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.40	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	- —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.	lb.	.29	- .52
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83	- .85
powd., cns.	lb.	.52	- —
kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).			
Phosphate, ferric, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54	- .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.,	lb.	.17½	- —
Iron sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½	- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.,	lb.	.10¼	- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33	- .38
scales, dms.	lb.	.49	- .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½	- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½	- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works.	gal.	4.95	- —
Isobutyl acetate,[5] dms., works.	lb.	.0660	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0760	- —
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	.102	- —
Isopentane, dms., works.	gal.	.45	- .55
Isophorone, dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- .12
Ether, tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks	lb.	.04½	- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35	- —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45	- .52
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52	- .53
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	- —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	- .80

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.42	- .45
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Kerosene at refinery:—			
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks,	gal.	.04½	- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank,	gal.	.071	- —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk,	gal.	.04½	- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04⅝	- .04⅝
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.07½	- .08
46 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.07⅛	- .07⅝
47 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.07¼	- .08
San Francisco, tanks.	gal.	.11½	- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,2] city, trcs.	100 lbs.	.1340	Nom.
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	.1325	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.33	- .34
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80	- —
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
select, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Lead,[1,8] (metal) (see paint market).			
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	- —
Arsenate,[1,8] paste, stand., cns., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- .06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- .06½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½	- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	- .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½	- .22¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- .23
Lead arsenate, powd., standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11	- .11¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½	- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16	- .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.1⁸	- .22
l.c.l	lb.	.18½	- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21	- .25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 50 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½	- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾	- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49	- —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80	- —
jars	lb.	2.69	- —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- —
Metallic paste, works.	lb.	.19¾	- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.14½	- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.28	- —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	- —
other points	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10	- —
other points	lb.	.09½	- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
other points	lb.	.10	- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½	- —
other points	lb.	.09¼	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
other points	lb.	.09¾	- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
other points	lb.	.10¼	- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾	- —
other points	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	- —
other points	lb.	.10	- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	- —
other points	lb.	.10½	- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.	lb.	.14	- —
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½	- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730	- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms.,	lb.	.22¼	- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31	- .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, 19% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.08¼	- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, lb., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, lb. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾	- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08¼	- —
other points	lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾	- —
other points	lb.	.08½	- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½	- —
other points	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08	- —
other points	lb.	.07½	- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¾	- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.11¼	- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.12¼	- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.29	- .42
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- .55
pure vegetable bots., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	2.75	- —
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25	- .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	- .85
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
powder, bbls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Russian, bls.	lb.	.08½	- .09
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04	- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —

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Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Linden flors with leaves, bls...lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[5] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs. works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Lithium fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .43 - .48
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .79
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¾- —
bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .06½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., divd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 38-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
85-90%, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10¼
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15⅝
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. 04 - .05
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. Current freight $18.20; WBA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Calif., bbls.....lb. .69 - .71
Chilean, bls.....lb. .40 - .43
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs. 500 lbs..lb.16.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb.16.75 -16.90
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
50%, pails.....lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.43 - 2.45
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.lb. 3.90 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.00 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 2.34 - 2.36
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.49 - 1.54
dms.....lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.06 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .66 - .68
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .72 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.

FOR STEARATES...

BE QUALITY-SURE

WITH WITCO

The uniform high quality of Witco Aluminum, Zinc and Calcium Stearates is due to the use of Witco Stearic Acids in their formulation. Carefully selected metallic oxides, processed with these high-test stearic acids assure stearates that are exceptionally pure, and of even fluffy texture. Let us send you samples and further details.

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

[Formerly Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.]

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Boston • Chicago • Detroit • Cleveland • Akron • London

Methanol, synthetic,[2,6] dms., c.l.,
Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0723- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .81 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C.,* Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .25
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —

Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and Other Branded Paint Materials list.)
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs...lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works: wet grd and 1,000-mesh mica in car-load lots is frt alld. E.; less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —

Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .09
tanks.....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5 oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13

IT "HOLDS UP"

LIGHT–STABLE
MAINTAINS CONSTANT VISCOSITY
PRODUCES CONSISTENT RESULTS

From the original formulation to the actual application in your product, Methocel is stable. Its rugged film-forming qualities—its wide viscosity range and chemical compatibility—"hold up" under the most exacting requirements. Whether in its original solid form or in liquid, Methocel maintains constant chemical stability. Odorless, colorless and nontoxic, this water soluble material is also resistant to alkalies, dilute acids, fermentation and mold growth.

METHOCEL
THE ECONOMICAL, WATER SOLUBLE THICKENER

Continuous films that can be obtained upon drying emphasize the wide range of usefulness of Methocel in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. Particularly in protective hand creams, cosmetic stockings, and hair lacquers, this pliable, protective film-forming ability is proving advantageous. This property is rarely, if ever, found in other water soluble thickeners.

Methocel is nontoxic, chemically stable and resistant to mold. Investigate its possibilities for use in *your* product. Write Dow Technical Service for further details.

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Among the many Dow Products serving the Cosmetic Industry are: Synthetic Aromatics, Dowicides, Propylene Glycol and Paradow.

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. 40.00 - 45.00
synth., ambretta, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs. lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .19 - .19½
Montana, brown, bgs. lb. .10¾- .11¼
yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance, $1. Any difference for buyers' account, ton. 65.00 - —
crushed, same basis ton. 75.00 - —
J2, whole, bgs., same basis ton. 60.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 8).
Naphthalene,[3,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works lb. .06 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y. ton. 15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls. lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms. lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls. lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[2] sulfate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs. lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms. kilo. 13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Nikethamide, bots., cbys. lb. 18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. 16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis lb. .23 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol A used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .23 - —
Nitrogen,[6] solut., tanks, ton N.10 8.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs. lb. .44 - .45
Chinese lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs. lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34¼- .34½
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .09 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs. lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3. gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3. gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3. gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3. gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, arti. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots. lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angelica root, bots. lb. No stocks
Seed, bots. lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns. lb. .54 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers lb. 25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns. lb. No stocks
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.35
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Oil, bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Calamus, cns. lb. 22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns. lb. No stocks
white, cns. lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 10.00 -12.50
rectified, cns. lb. 11.00 -15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns. lb. 20.00 -22.00
Cardamom, bots. lb. 24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns. lb. 12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
cns. lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. lb. .1830- —
tanks lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .1690- —
l.c.l. lb. .1730- —
tanks lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms. lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots. lb. 24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns. lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. .95 - 1.00
Java cns. lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove, USP, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms. lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. gal. .88 - —
tankcar gal. .83 - .85
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 50-gal. bbls. or dms. bbl. 80.00 -85.00
Coriander, bots. lb. 22.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06¾- —
Cottonseed,[1,6] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms. lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E. lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., lb. .05¾- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms. lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns. lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots. lb. 12.00 - —
Derris (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 5.10 - 5.50
weed, bots. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns. lb. 1.20 Nom.
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram, per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units, per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 12.00 -13.75
Bourbon, cns. lb. 14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns. lb. 15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 20.00 -22.00
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns. lb. 12.00 -16.00
wood, tecn., cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lard,[4] common, 1 bbl. lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls. lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls. lb. .16 - —
ined, bbls. lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots. lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 8.50 -16.00
Russian, cns. lb. 11.00 -11.50
garden, cns. lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns. lb. No stocks.
Terpeneless lb. 25.00 -30.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns. lb. No stocks.
wood, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Limes, dist., Jamaica, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns. lb. 11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. lb. .1550- .1610
tankcar lb. .1470- —
tankwagon lb. .1470- —
grinding, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar lb. .1450- .1550
varnish, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar lb. .1490- .1500
polymerized, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar lb. .1850- .2000
Boiled linseed oil, 604 over raw, tankcar, Zone 3 lb. .127 - —
Linseed replacem't, dms. ret. lb. .131 - .137
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pocr, tanks gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .31 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. No prices.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers lb. 11.50 -15.00

Available

PRODUCTS

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices.

Veratraldehyde
Oil of Petitgrain South American 46% Ester
Linalyl Acetate
Linalool
Oil of Rosewood Brazilian
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Aubepine
Para Cresyl Ethyl Ether
Para Cresyl Methyl Ether
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Cyclamal
Indol
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Pine Needles American
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone, Crystals, Liquid
Ethyl Methyl Phenyl Glycidate
Hydratropic Aldehyde

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Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0600-	—
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1208-	.1210
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
ref'd, alkali, ret., dms.	lb.	.1308-	.1310
kettle-bodied, ret., dms.	lb.	.1408-	.1410
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms.	lb.	.14¾-	—
Neatsfoot, 15°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.90 -	—
20°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.80 -	—
30°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.60 -	—
pure, bbls.	lb.	.18¼ Nom.	
Neroli, bots.	lb.	220.00 -	275.00
Haitian, dms.	lb.	240.00 -	—
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	No prices.	
Officica,[1] liquid, dms.	lb.	.20¼-	.20½
tanks	lb.	.19¼-	—
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.	lb.	.13¾ Nom.	
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 -	—
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks.	
edible,[1] Calif., ⅛%-3% f.f.a., dms.	gal.	4.30 -	4.50
imported, dms.	gal.	No stocks.	
foots, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	.75 -	—
expressed, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.20 -	1.50
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10 -	1.20
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	No stocks.	
West Indian, cns.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	97.00 -	100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.40 -	2.75
Palm.[1,5] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0665-	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.03¾-	—
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¼-	—
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.08 -	—
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind.refy.	gal.	.12 -	—
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis	gal.	.03½-	—
10/25 pour, same basis	gal.	.03¼-	—
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis	gal.	.14 -	—
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	20.00	Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.	lb.	.13 -	—
bichd., deod., tankcar	lb.	.1501-	—
hydrog., tanks	lb.	.1573-	.1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08 -	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.04 -	—
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.	lb.	4.10 -	4.25
Import, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	7.50 -	—
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	8.05 -	—
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.90 -	7.00
Leaf, cns.	lb.	4.35 -	4.75
Pine,[1,6] ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.63 -	.63¼
l.c.l., ret., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.73 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55 -	—
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	3.50
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½-	—
contracts	gal.	.19½-	—
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.34 -	—
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 -	—
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 -	—

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,6] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y.	lb.	.1150-	—
Red,[5] dist. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	.13¼
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	—
double dist., ret. dms.	lb.	.13¼-	.16¼
Saponified, same prices.			
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	30.00	-40.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 -	—
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 -	—
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 -	—
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70 -	2.10
Rue, bots.	lb.	8.25 -	10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns.	lb.	6.75 -	—
Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.0600-	—
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.128 -	.13
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
ref'd alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.138 -	.14
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.	lb.	.1480-	.1500
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	1.05 -	1.40
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90 -	2.00
Savin, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Sesame,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1430-	—
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works,	gal.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.14 -	—
Snake root, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Soybean,[1,6] crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.1175-	—
deod., Winter, tankcar	lb.	.1393-	—
ret. dms.	lb.	.1500-	.1540
clarif., dms.	lb.	.1296-	.1337
tanks	lb.	.1256-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dvld. E.	lb.	.05½-	—
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1386-	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1340-	.1347
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.00	Nom.
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1443-	—
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310-	—
Spruce,[5] cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 -	3.34
Sunflower seed,[1,6] tanks	lb.	.1430-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	53.65	-55.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	58.65	-63.65
tanks, works	ton.	40.00	-45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	.05¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04½-	—
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.13⅝-	—
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.75	Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.32¾-	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. works	gal.	.29⅝-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.27 -	—
Tar, rect., USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½-	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	3.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.89 -	—
tanks	lb.	.88¾-	—
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	50.00	Nom.
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1187	Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1282	Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.45
66/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.45
Oil, white, mineral, USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.	gal.	.39 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 -	.48
96/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½-	.53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 -	.58
145/155 bls., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.57 -	.60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½-	.63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.64 -	.67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 -	.74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.72 -	.75
San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 -	—
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½-	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.54½-	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.62 -	—
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½-	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.65½-	—
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.77 -	—
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	6.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	No prices.	
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	11.00	-14.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1054-	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00 -	9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -	—
lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 -	—
spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 -	—

Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots	lb.	13.00 -	—
25-lb. lots	lb.	13.25 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	13.50 -	13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, dinitroaniliin toner,[1,5]	lb.	1.05 -	—
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.80 -	.46
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12½-	—
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12¼-	—
other points	lb.	.12 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 -	—
Other points	lb.	.12½-	—
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls.	lb.	.41 -	—
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] kgs., works	lb.	.86 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.80 -	1.05
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
sweet, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.11½-	.12
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.35 -	—

Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.60 -	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Orthocresol,[1,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½-	.18
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
29.0°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Orthodichloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.33 -	—
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	2.05 -	2.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	7.00 -	—
smaller lots.	oz.	7.05 -	7.25
Sulphate, natural, cns.	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, good, bgs.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Portuguese, choice, bgs.	lb.	.39½-	.40
extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.38¾-	.39¾
good, bgs.	lb.	.36 -	.37
Spanish, fancy, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.56
good, bgs.	lb.	.36 -	.37
fair, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.33

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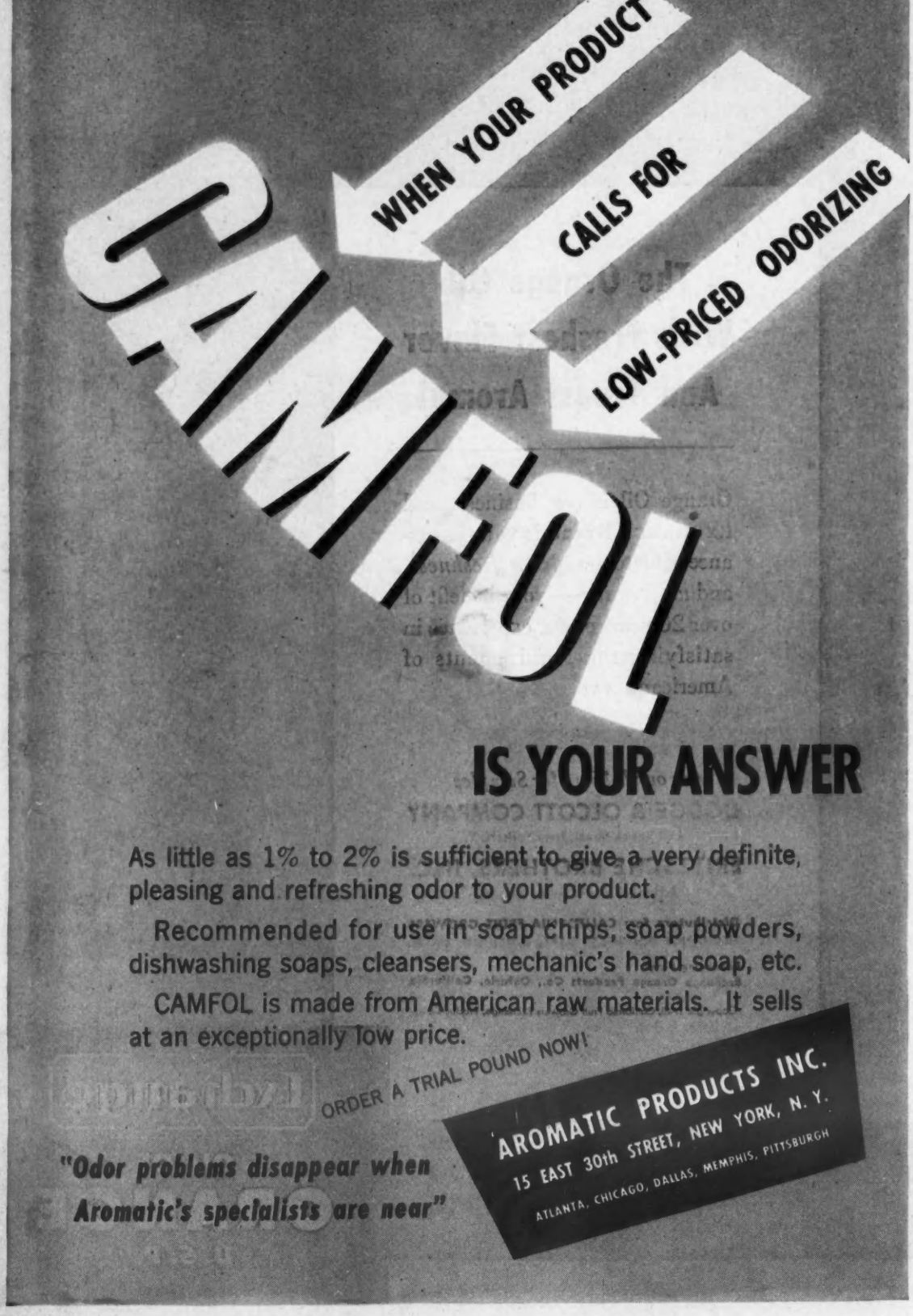
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32	—
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.	lb.	.41	—
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1595	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.13
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼	—
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05	—
120-122 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0520	—
122-124 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0520	—
125-127 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0560	—
127-129 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0585	—
128-130 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0585	—
130-133 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0615	—
132-134 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0640	—
135-137 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0715	—
140-142 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.0810	—
146-148 ASTM, same basis,	lb.	.1050	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.23	—
100 to 900 lbs., works	lb.	.24	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, cns., cbys	lb.	.35	.45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works	lb.	.43	.45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, k g s., works	lb.	.13	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenediamine, t e c h., kgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Paratoluenesulphonamiite, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48	—
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	.25
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.26
Passion flower herb, bis.	lb.	No prices	
Patchouli leaves, bis.	lb.	.34	.35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Penicillin,[4] ampules, per 100,000 units.		2.29	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bis.	lb.	.15	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol,[4] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50	—
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.,	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gal.	gal.	.35	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665	Bid
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705	Bid
24 bgs.	lb.	.0723	.0740
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.28½	.30
sports, bgs.	lb.	.50	.52
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.50	.52
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Niger, fair, bgs.	lb.	.18½	.19
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.23
Peppermint, USP, bis.	lb.	.60	.70
import, bis.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1	lb.	.0782	.0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832	.0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832	.0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882	.0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0832	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932	.0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.0832	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932	.0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	—
golden Topax, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
white, lily, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
snow, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	1.26
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.81	2.00
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06	1.26
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01	1.26
West	bbl.	.70	1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10	1.22
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60	1.77
Wyoming	bbl.	1.13	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	—
light	bbl.	1.20	—
diesel	gal.	.04	—
stove dist.	gal.	.05	—
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½	—
Group 3, No. 5	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80	.85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85	.90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03⅝	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90	—
14-16	bbl.	.97	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07	.07⅝
No. 2	gal.	.07	.0805
No. 3	gal.	.06⅞	.07⅝
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07	.07⅝
bunker C, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65	2.07
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.80	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.65	—
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11	—
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11½	—
	gal.	.07⅞	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅞	.07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½	—
193-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½	—
346-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¼	—
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12	.13
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	—
Chicago	gal.	.15½	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129	—
Providence	gal.	.13	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07½	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06⅝	—
tankwagons, Newark	gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
New York	gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	—
high-solvency, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½	—
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21½	—
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½	—
No. 3,[6] tanks, same basis,	gal.	.223	—
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223	—
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½	—
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo.	gal.	.11	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.10	—
San Francisco	gal.	.10½	—
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07½	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520	—
Newark (200 gal)	gal.	.125	—
New York	gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco).	gal.	.24	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07½	.07½
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.09½	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.09⅝	—
Pennsylvania, w e s t e r n, tanks.	gal.	.07¼	.08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"Odor problems disappear when Aromatic's specialists are near"

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 -	—
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.11 -	—
New York	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.			
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.60 -	3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾-	.10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¼-	.10¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.87 -	.93
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.82 -	.87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt.	lb.	.52½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57½-	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.45 -	3.00
100% solut.. bots.	lb.	4.40 -	5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.45 -	3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50 -	7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 -	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 -	—
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -	14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -	12.50
Phosgene, tan lots, works	lb.	.19 -	—
Phosphate rock,[1,6] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-69% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.			
70%-69% b.p.l., M.P.R. long ton.		2.00 -	—
ungrd., run-of-mine, washed, 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.40 -	—
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.00 -	—
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.00 -	—
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00 -	—
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
80%, P_2O_5 minimum,	short ton.	2.75 -	—
68%, basis 31%, P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.00 -	—
70%, basis 32%, P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.25 -	—
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-69% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00 -	—
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.50 -	—
refinery ground, same basis,	long ton.	4.65 -	—
30%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.85 -	—
31%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.95 -	—
32%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.20 -	—
33%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.70 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs.,	lb.	.40 -	.44
tins, export	lb.	.55 -	—
Yellow, dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
cs.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.	lb.	.38 -	.42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 -	.40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 -	.50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.09¼
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	3.00 -	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis.	oz.	3.90 -	5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	3.80 -	5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.23¼-	.24
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.90 -	2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 -	—
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 -	—
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½-	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 -	.05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 -	—
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	8.75 -	9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
domestic, blue, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 -	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.30
cns.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13 -	.15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 -	.21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	.10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.			
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14 -	.20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 -	.21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
45% basis, dms.	lb.	.06¾-	.05½
tanks	lb.	.02½-	—
Potash caustic, liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	.11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 -	.13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	.11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 -	.13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.33½-	.35½
powd., 2c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide,[6] dms., works	lb.	.55 -	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 -	.40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65 -	1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50 -	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.60 -	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65 -	1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34 -	.36
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72 -	.75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.40 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35 -	—
Iodide, bots., cns.	lb.	1.44 -	1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35 -	1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20 -	—
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.			
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 -	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19 -	.21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Potash muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports,	unit-ton.	.53½-	—
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.			
granular, 50-52% K_2O	unit-ton.	.53½-	—
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals	unit-ton.	.53¼-	—
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.			
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37 -	.50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.28 -	.31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works	lb.	.09½-	.11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.19¾-	.20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½-	.21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.	lb.	.50 -	.53
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18 -	—
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works	lb.	.07 -	—
glass, bgs., c.l.	ton.	290.00 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25 -	—
solution, 20° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00 -	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
Potash sulphate, NF, powd., bbls.,	lb.	.15 -	.21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.			
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports	ton.	36.25 -	—
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20 -	14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[4] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports	ton.	26.00 -	—
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works	lb.	.40 -	.43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.40	Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	9.25 -	8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.03¾-	—
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.68 -	.69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.05¾-	.04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.05¾-	.04¼
Chl., ton lots	lb.	.04¼-	—
Pumice packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20 -	—

IMAGINE delivering .50 caliber machine gun cartridges to a battery of 105 mm. cannon! Somebody would catch the devil—and it wouldn't be the enemy!

YOU'VE got to have *dependable uniformity* in solvents too. Any variation in the type of solvent you are using for a given job can easily throw your entire production out of line.

That's one of the reasons for specifying SKELLYSOLVE. A given type of SKELLYSOLVE ordered tomorrow will be identical with the same type bought yesterday. You can depend on that. In refining SKELLYSOLVE, we depend on accurate, scientific, instrumented quality control that leaves nothing to guess and hurdles the element of human error.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE
in the **OIL, PAINT** *and* **DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. —
fine-grd., 1.3 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works. gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines. ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis. ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 9.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis. ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works. lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works. lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance, $5.75 per ton. lb. .04⅞- .05⅛
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., works. lb. .04125- .0550
tanks, works. lb. .03625- .0450
ground, bgs., c.l. lb. .08 - .09
c.l., bgs. lb. .0825- .0950
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls. lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1. lb. .10 - —
No. 2. lb. .09½- —
No. 3. lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs. lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[2], flasks (76 lbs. net). flask. 110.00 -115.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.08 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns. oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.06 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .96 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .78 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .81 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.08 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns. oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls. lb. .65 - —
paste, dms. lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies. lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis. lb. .80 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis. lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lb. lots, works. lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works. lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works. lb. .65 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .09¾- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Red, iron oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls. lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.c. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis. lb. .03½- —
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis. lb. .06½- .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works. lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works. lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works. lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, bgs., works. lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works. lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works. lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works. lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works. lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works. lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls. lb. .04⅝- .07⅝
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works. lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works. lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works. lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L. lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works. lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works. lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works. lb. .0285- —
20%, bbls., works. lb. .02⅞- —
25%, bbls., works. lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works. lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works. lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works. lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. lb. .28 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls. lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs. lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls. lb. .95 - 2.00
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams. kilo. 280.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots. lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots. lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls. lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .08 - .08½
Spanish, bls. lb. .13½- .14
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.22 - —
D, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
E, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
F, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
G, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
H, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
I, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
K, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
M, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
W.G., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
W.W., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
X, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Wood, N F, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.78 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls. lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins. lb. 45.00 Nom.
Safrol cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, choice, bgs., f.o.b. Coast. lb. .22 - .23
Cyprus, good, bls. lb. .22 - .23
Spanish, bls. lb. .21½- .22
Sago flour, bgs. lb. .05 - .05⅝
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs. lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs. lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .90 - —
fib. dms. lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt rock, bgs., c.l. ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs. ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l. ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works. ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots. oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns. kilo. 200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns. lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls. lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls. lb. .18 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. lb. .38 - .40
select, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Savory, Spanish, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns. lb. 1.50 - —
powd., cns. lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls. lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment. lb. .23½- —
smaller lots. lb. .24½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't. lb. .24½- —
smaller lots. lb. .24 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls. lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls. lb. .11½- .12
3, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls. lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. .88 - .90
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs. lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs. lb. .42½- —
Boston lb. .43½- —
Chicago lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs. lb. .48½- —
Boston lb. .49½- —
Chicago lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100. lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100. lb. .3800- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100. lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100. lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100. lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100. lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100. lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100. lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works. lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion. oz. .44⅝- —
govt. purchase, dom. oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign. oz. .44⅝- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots. oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms. oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms. oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls. lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works. ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works. ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns. lb. .06 - .08
Blue, ctns. lb. .07 - .08⅛
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls. lb. .11⅝- .12⅛
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls. lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls. lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
gran., powd., 50%, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- .06
NF, bbls., dlvd. lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works. lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works. lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10⅝- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chl.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.76 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. .96 - —
extra light, 56%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 48%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more. lb. .39 - —
smaller lots. lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots. lb. .47 - .52
Soda bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07¼- .07⅝
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works. lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works. lb. 17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .08¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs., ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms. lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls. lb. .34 - —
dms. lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls. lb. .24½- —
dms. lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms. lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd. lb. .05½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.23 - —
dms. lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns. lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns. lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars. lb. 5.40 - 5.43
Iodide, bots. lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars. lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaniliate, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[4] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[4] anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis. ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis. ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
West Coast ports. 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls. lb. .10 - .11
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald. lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - .16½
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots., per gram. .15 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots. lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.53 - 2.70
l.c.l., works. lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works. lb. .10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .12 - —

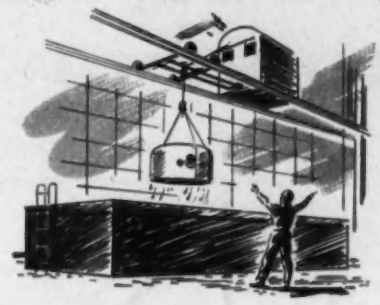
"...It took CHEMISTRY to realize the nation's wealth

American manufacturers once relied on *imported* camphor, an essential ingredient in many important products of industry. When war cut off these imports, however, the *domestic synthesis* of camphor was greatly enhanced by a substance which Hercules' chemists produced from wood turpentine . . . *Alpha-pinene.* This is just one example among hundreds of how Hercules research has helped bring to light the hidden wealth of our natural resources."

DAVID DIETZ, *Science Editor of Scripps-Howard Newspapers. Author. Pulitzer Prize Winner*

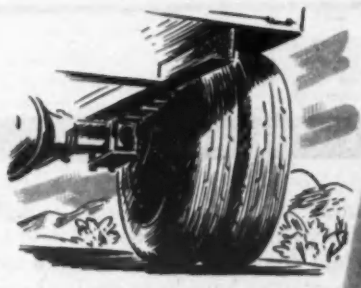
PROTECTING HEALTH from food contamination by flies and other insect germ-carriers is one of the jobs whose importance can hardly be exaggerated . . . a job now handled by a terpene chemical product. Thanite*, the modern toxic agent used in sprays, is in great demand.

WASHING WOOL—saving time. Yarmor* Pine Oil saves up to 30% of the time required for scouring and processing of wool. Yarmor is a wetting agent, lowering surface tension, emulsifying dirt and grease, producing fluffier, cleaner wool, helps get the most out of our wartime supply.



GREASE-GETTER. Another wetting agent is Dresinate*. Dresinate is speeding the production drive by making it easier for alkaline baths to replace solvent baths for *cleaning metals.* Effective in both strong and weak alkaline baths, it has no harmful chemical action on soft metals.

BEST SOLVENT. For many uses besides paints, there is conceded to be no better solvent than turpentine. Hercules produces the finest clear, pure, water-white turpentine which thins and spreads paint without weakening its color, helps dry it fast.



LESS RUTS. Just a small amount of Hercules' amazing new product, Stabinol*, when properly mixed with the top few inches of soil, and then compacted, makes a completely water-proof surface—*preventing mud.*

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

936 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. NI-42 A

Soda phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[3] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10½
spot.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works.....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[4] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., sans 1, divd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, divd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20

Soda silicate, 40°, turbid, tanks, works..ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .22½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphathiazole, m o n o hydrate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[4] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - .32
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[5] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns...oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super. bxs.. c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, bls.....lb. No prices
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .15 - .16
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50

Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 oz..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
flb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Cloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, commi. cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .18 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., b u l k, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida.....unit-ton. .50 - .52
others.....unit-ton. .55 - .84

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.

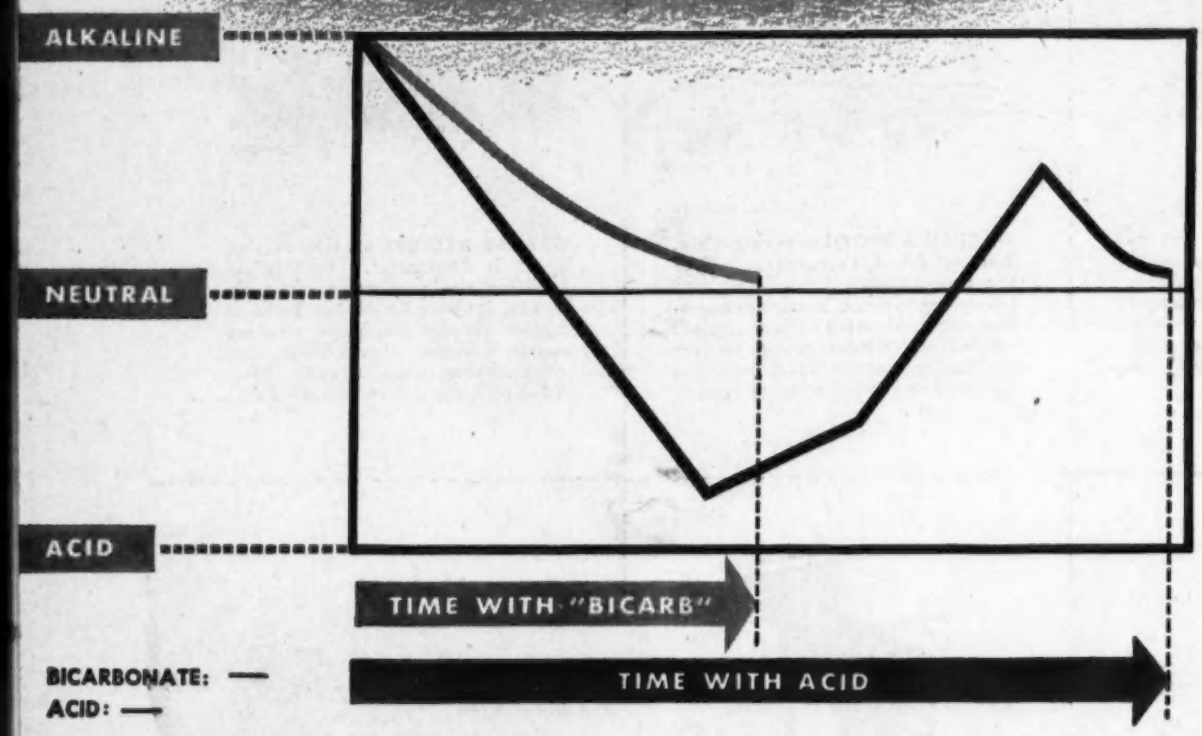
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c., per unit-ton higher. triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida, unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee.....unit-ton. .74 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.ton.17.50 -42.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
96-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.25 -19.25
fine, 99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks.....lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08½- —
special, loose.....lb. .06½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06½- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07½- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brazil, bgs...lb. .06½- .07½
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks

USE "BICARB" TO REMOVE CAUSTIC!*



A NEW MATHIESON DEVELOPMENT

Eliminating acid's disadvantages, bicarbonate of soda effectively removes caustic by changing it into sodium carbonate or soda ash.

Originated and commercially developed by Mathieson Research, this new process offers certain definite advantages:

- *acid resistant equipment not required.*
- *no health or other hazards involved.*
- *production speeded by elimination of additional steps necessitated by acid process.*
- *careful chemical control unnecessary.*

These advantages, plus new ones stemming from intensive research, may hold important meaning for you — may bring to light possibilities you haven't thought of.

While complete details for the utilization of this process have been evolved specifically for textiles, Mathieson Research is prepared to carry out further assignments in other fields.

For best results, consult our Technical Staff in regard to adapting this new Mathieson development to your particular operations. Write for further information.

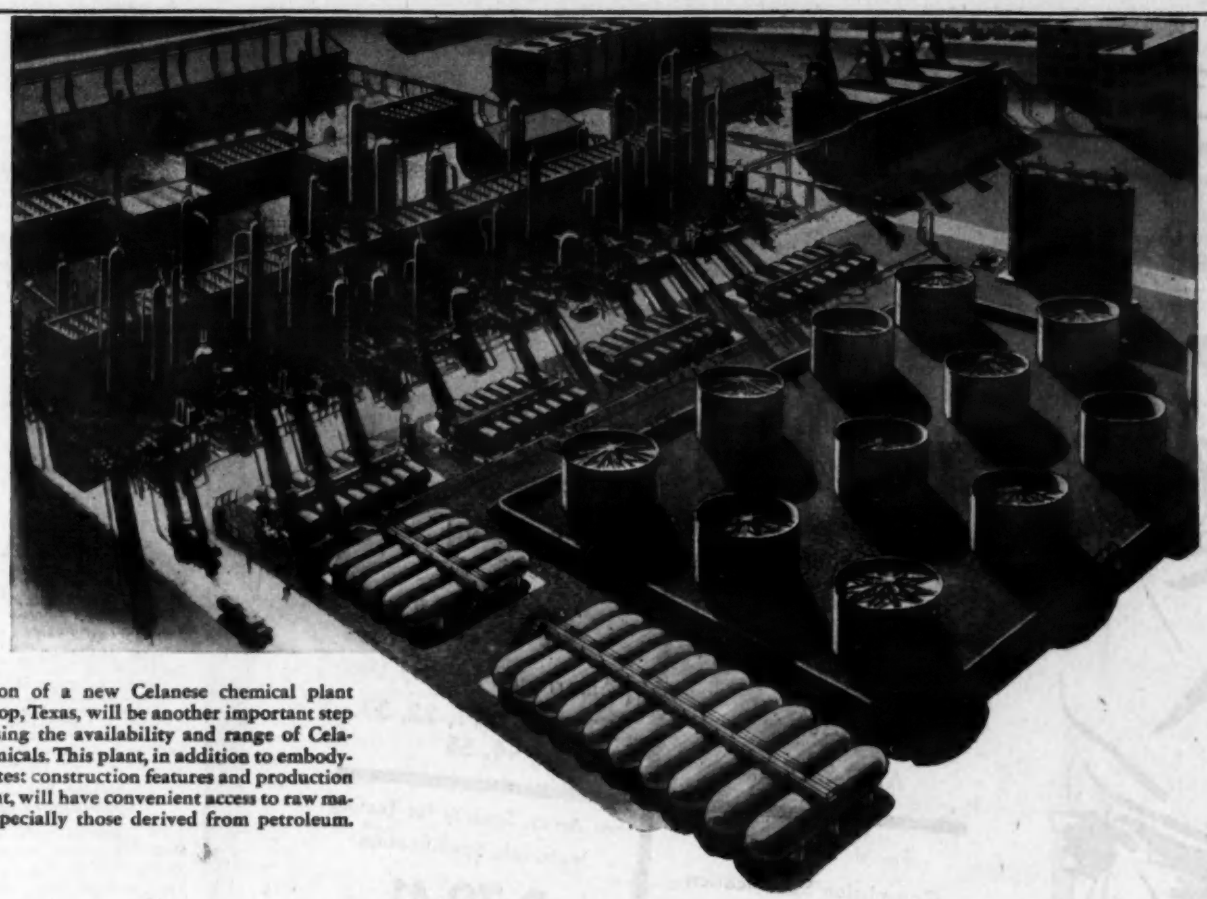
Mathieson CHEMICALS

*PATENT PENDING

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CAUSTIC SODA . . . SODA ASH . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . LIQUID CHLORINE . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS & AQUA . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

CELANESE CHEMICAL CORPORATION



Completion of a new Celanese chemical plant near Bishop, Texas, will be another important step in increasing the availability and range of Celanese Chemicals. This plant, in addition to embodying the latest construction features and production equipment, will have convenient access to raw materials, especially those derived from petroleum.

ON MARCH 6, 1944, Celanese Corporation of America announced the formation of *Celanese Chemical Corporation* to serve its many customers in the Chemical field.

The object was to provide a convenient, centralized sales organization and to make all Celanese Chemicals and all phases of Celanese research and technical service available through a single source.

The three basic divisions of Celanese—chemicals, synthetic textiles, and plastics—continue to supplement each other through research and product development. Indeed, this broad and interrelated background has long been an important asset of the Celanese organization, for it results in combining and sharing accumulated experience in three great fields of modern synthetic chemistry.

Add to this background a research attitude and an approach to product problems that work in sympathy with the customers' point of view—and you have another advantage of doing business with Celanese.

Celanese Chemical Corporation believes in fitting the material to the needs rather than adjusting the needs to the material. Often it involves only a small variation in a given formula to achieve just the desired properties. Sometimes it necessitates an entirely new approach. In all cases, it means flexible research constantly striving to exceed yesterday's standards.

PLASTICIZERS

ORGANIC PHOSPHATES

LUBRICANT ADDITIVES

INTERMEDIATES

DYE-STUFFS

Through these methods, Celanese has played a leadership role in the development of organic phosphates, modern lubricant additives, plasticizers, dyestuffs, as well as many intermediates.

Celanese Chemical Corporation has a single goal of service: The development and production for industry of chemicals whose standard is precision—not adequacy. Celanese Chemical Corporation, a division of Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA • TEXTILES • PLASTICS • CHEMICALS

Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works..gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works..lb. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works..(gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East..gal. .27 - —
Tars, powd..ton.135.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs..lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms..lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l..lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l..lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South..lb. .14 - —
tanks, South..lb. .12 - —
pure, dms..lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .06 - .06½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrailin, dms..lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms..lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] Spanish, bls..lb. .19 - .19½
Thymol, cns..lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots..lb. 3.88 - 4.10
dms..lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous..lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs..lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits..lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls..lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots dlvd..lb. .17 - .17½
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .15 - .15½
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
Titanium, calcium-rutile base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls.¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns..lb. .80 - .82
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs..lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms..lb. .28 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return, works..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs..lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works..lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l..lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs..lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works..lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l..lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
tanks..lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis..lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, same basis..lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse..lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l. prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works..lb. .23½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd..lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns..lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works..lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls..lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs..lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12¾
Madras, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms..gal. .86 - .86½
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l..gal. .65 - .75
tanks..gal. .67 - .67
wood, d.d., dms., East..gal. .65 - .70
tanks..gal. .66 - —
steam-dist.,[2] ret. dms..gal. .77 - .80
tanks..gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs..lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs..lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts..ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs..lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports, ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton N.121.88 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton N.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls..lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, NF, bls..lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins..lb.10.00 - Nom.
Tahiti, white label, tins..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins..lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs..lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works..lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 25%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis..bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis..bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls..lb. .45 - .55
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers: account..ton.50.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account..per ton.50.00 -55.00
extract liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05 - .06
tanks..lb. .0450- .05
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0585- .0660
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, lb. .05225- .05475
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots..lb. .16½- .17¼

Wax, amorphous, 180°-185°, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis, lb.	.14¾-	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.15 -	.15¾	
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb.	.28¾-	—	
Bayberry, bgs..lb.	No stocks		
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb.	.58 -	—	
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb.	.60 -	—	
ctns., ton..lb.	.61 -	.63	
slabs, bgs., ton..lb.	.57 -	—	
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb.	.37½-	—	
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb.	.44¾-	—	
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb.	.41½-	—	
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb.	.53½-	—	
disc., bgs., tons..lb.	.55½-	—	
ctns., ton..lb.	.56½-	.58½	
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb.	.57½-	—	
ctns., ton..lb.	.58½-	.60¼	
slabs, bgs., ton..lb.	.52½-	—	
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb.	.36 -	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.37 -	.48	
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.			
refined, bgs., ton..lb.	.44 -	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.45 -	.54	
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton.	.71¼-	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.72¼-	.81¼	
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton.	.75¾-	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.76¾-	.85¾	
No. 3, bgs., ton..lb.	.73½-	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.74½-	.83½	
refined, bgs., ton..lb.	.76¾-	.80	
smaller lots..lb.	.77¾-	.90	
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton..lb.	.83¼-	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.84½-	.93¼	
No. 2, bgs., ton..lb.	.81¼-	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.82¼-	.91¼	
No. 3, bgs., ton..lb.	.79 -	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.80 -	.89	
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).			
Ceresin, dom., 135°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb.	.13½-	.14	
jobbing lots..lb.	.14½-	.15	
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb.	.15½-	.16	
jobbing lots..lb.	.16½-	.17	
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb.	.16½-	.17	
jobbing lots..lb.	.17½-	.18	
Japan, cs..lb.	No stocks		
Montan, bgs..lb.	No stocks		
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton..lb.	.49½-	.51¾	
smaller lots..lb.	.50½-	.61¾	
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton, as candelilla), refined, bgs., ton..lb.	.49½-	.51¾	
	.62 -	—	
smaller lots..lb.	.63 -	.72	
Paraffin (see under P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..lb.	.26 -	.27	
cakes, cs..lb.	.27 -	.28	
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb.	.15 -	.16	
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	1.98 -	—	
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l., ton.	18.00	-22.00	
l.c.l. ..ton.	20.00	-24.00	
wet-ground, bgs., c.l..ton.	21.00	-25.00	
l.c.l. ..ton.	25.00	-29.00	
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l. ton.	20.00	-24.00	
l.c.l. ..ton.	21.00	-25.00	
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.	22.00	-26.00	
l.c.l. ..ton.	23.00	-27.00	
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.	24.00	-28.00	
l.c.l. ..ton.	25.00	-29.00	
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works. ton.	6.00	- —	
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton.	7.00	- 9.00	
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton.	9.35	-10.10	
200 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.	8.60	- 9.50	
90%, bgs., c.l..ton.	6.25	- 7.00	
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.	13.00	- —	
gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.	12.45	- —	
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.	12.00	- —	
Precipitated, bgs., c.l..ton.	14.00	-15.00	
l.c.l. ..ton.	18.00	-20.00	
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb.	.06	- .07	
thin, bls..lb.	.18	- .19	
rossed, green, bls..lb.	.23	- .24	
Wild indigo root, bls..lb.	.18	- .19	
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal.	.70	- .75	
Leaves, bls..lb.	.10	- .12	
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.	20.00	- —	
60 mesh, same basis..ton.	24.00	- —	
80 mesh, same basis..ton.	27.00	- —	
100 mesh, same basis..ton.	30.00	-32.00	
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs..lb.	.20	- .22	
Levant ..lb.	6.50	- —	
Wormwood, bls..lb.	.50	Nom.	

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus., dms. return., works..gal.	.32	- —	
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.27	- —	
West, Minnequa, Col..gal.	.27	- —	
10°, dms., return, works..gal.	.35	- —	
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.30	- —	
5°, dms., return, works..gal.	.42	- —	
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.37	- —	
8°, dms., return, works..gal.	.47	- —	
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.42	- —	
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., Nr. N. J..gal.	.26	- —	
Xylidin, mixed, dms..lb.	.35	- .36	

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., ens..lb.	1.75	- 2.20	
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb.	.35	- —	
90 B units, dms..lb.	.45	- —	
200 B units, dms..lb.	.50	- —	
300 B units, dms..lb.	.60	- —	
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd..lb.	1.35	- 2.25	
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs..lb.	1.35	- 1.40	
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb.	.16	- —	
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1½c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls..lb.	.08	- .11	
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	1.37	- —	
primrose, bbls., same basis..lb.	1.75	- —	
Yellow, lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb.	.55	- —	
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.60	- —	
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb.	1.10	Nom.	
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb.	1.33	- —	
smaller lots..lb.	1.35	- —	
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb.	.04½-	.06½	
yellow, bbls., works..lb.	.02 -	.03¾	
French type, bbls., c.l..lb.	.0345-	—	
l.c.l. ..lb.	.0365-	—	
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb.	.04½-	—	
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.05 -	—	
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.07 -	—	
l.c.l., works..lb.	.071 -	—	
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	.15 -	—	
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb.	.15 -	—	
Yellow dock root, bls..lb.	.38 -	.40	
Yellow root (xanthorhiza), bls..lb.	.18 -	.20	
Yerba santa leaves, bls..lb.	.24 -	.25	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz.	2.00 -	5.75	

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb.	.25 -	—	
smaller lots, works..lb.	.30 -	—	
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb.	.16 -	.17	
USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb.	.26 -	.27	
kgs., 100 lbs..lb.	.29 -	—	
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	.11¾-	.13¼	
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.12¼-	.13¾	
Borate, bgs., c.l..lb.	.12 -	—	
l.c.l. ..lb.	.12½-	—	
Carbonate, tech., bbls..lb.	.14 -	.20	
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb.	.25 -	—	
dms. ..lb.	.40 -	—	
kgs. ..lb.	.37 -	—	
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00	- —	
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.35	- —	
grand., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs.	5.75	- —	
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.	6.50	- —	
USP, dms..lb.	.30	- .31	
jars ..lb.	.35	- .36	
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb.	.0615-	—	
l.c.l., works..lb.	.04¼-	.04½	
tanks, works..lb.	.0250-	—	
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works..lb.	.33 -	.37	
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.1035-	—	
l.c.l., works..lb.	.1135-	—	
Fluoride, bbls..lb.	.25 -	.30	
Iodide, NF, bots..lb.	4.54 -	—	
jars ..lb.	4.40 -	—	
Metal,[1,3,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.16 -	.19½	
Laurate, bbls..lb.	.32 -	.33	
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—	
American process, com'l, lead free,[6], bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¾-	—	
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.07¼-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¾-	—	
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07 -	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—	
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—	
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09 -	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.09¼-	—	
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08½-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08¾-	—	
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09¼-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.09¾-	—	
Oxide, USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l..lb.	.10½-	—	
l.c.l. ..lb.	.10¾-	—	
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l. ex whse., ½c. higher.			
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb.	.14½-	—	
fused, pale, bbls..lb.	.11 -	.12	
precipitated, dms., dlvd..lb.	.15 -	—	
Silicofluoride, bbls..lb.	.15 -	.18	
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.29 -	—	
ton lots, frt. equald..lb.	.30 -	—	
smaller lots, frt. equald..lb.	.31 -	—	
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs.	3.00	- —	
l.c.l. ..100 lbs.	4.35	- —	
flake, bgs., c.l..100 lbs.	4.10	- —	
l.c.l. ..100 lbs.	4.85	- —	
powd., bgs., c.l..100 lbs.	5.80	- —	
l.c.l. ..100 lbs.	6.55	- —	
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06¼-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06½-	—	
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06½-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06¾-	—	
harium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0585-	—	
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0585-	—	
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb.	.90	- 1.00	
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾-	—	
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06 -	—	
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.26 -	.31	
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.09¾-	—	
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.65	- —	
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.	6.70	- —	

TODAY

"FIRE-PROOFING"

One important phase of fire-proofing in war, the treatment of life preserver jackets, points the way to the flame-proofing of building tarpaulins and many other textiles in the post-war period.

THE extensive use of textiles in war demanded improved "fire-proofing" technique, as well as more permanent fire-retardant treatments. To meet this demand, our Laboratories developed Zinc Borate-3167 for use in those fire-resistant compositions that also offer resistance to mildew, weathering, water and other solubilizing agents. Zinc Borate-3167 has been widely used to provide flame and afterglow resistance in impregnating and coating compositions for application on canvas, duck, drill, osnaburg cloth and shrimp netting, with highly satisfactory results.

The fabric is impregnated by dipping into the fire-proofing mixture (which includes the color pigments), and then passed through squeeze rolls or doctor blades set to control uniform application and the desired increase in the weight of the fabric. Since the fire-retardant compound is non-aqueous, shrinkage is not a problem.

POSTWAR APPLICATIONS

Our Laboratories are continuing research and development work on the use of Zinc Borate-3167 in paints, synthetic rubbers, and plastics. *Why not investigate the possibilities of using Zinc Borate-3167 in the preparation of such fire-retardant products as paints, building materials, paper, wall boards, floor coverings, draperies, work clothes, aprons and gloves, welders' curtains, awnings, canopies, tarpaulins, upholstery, electric cable sheathing, mechanical rubber goods?*

* * * *

• **An illustrated booklet "Properties and Uses of Zinc Borate-3167, Fire-Retardant" is available on request. Send for your copy today. It offers a possible answer to immediate and post-war "fire-proofing" problems.**

New Jersey ZINC

Development Products Division

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY 160 FRONT STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • CLEVELAND • SAN FRANCISCO

Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. allds.	lb.	2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06½- —
divd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —

Phila. Drug Exchange Outing June 14

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual outing at the Lu Lu Temple Country Club, Lime Kiln Pike, North Hills, Pa., June 14. Reservations are in charge of J. M. Rosenberger, of Smith, Kline & French, Inc., 503 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Hormorgano Co. Formed

Hormorgano Corporation has been formed by Herman Meyer, who recently severed his connection with the Herman Meyer Drug Company and the Helion Chemicals Corporation. The company, located at Van Wyck and Atlantic avenue, Jamaica, N. Y. will manufacture fine organic chemicals and hormones, as well as buy and sell and import and export pharmaceuticals.

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (see methyl abietate in Current Market Quotations)

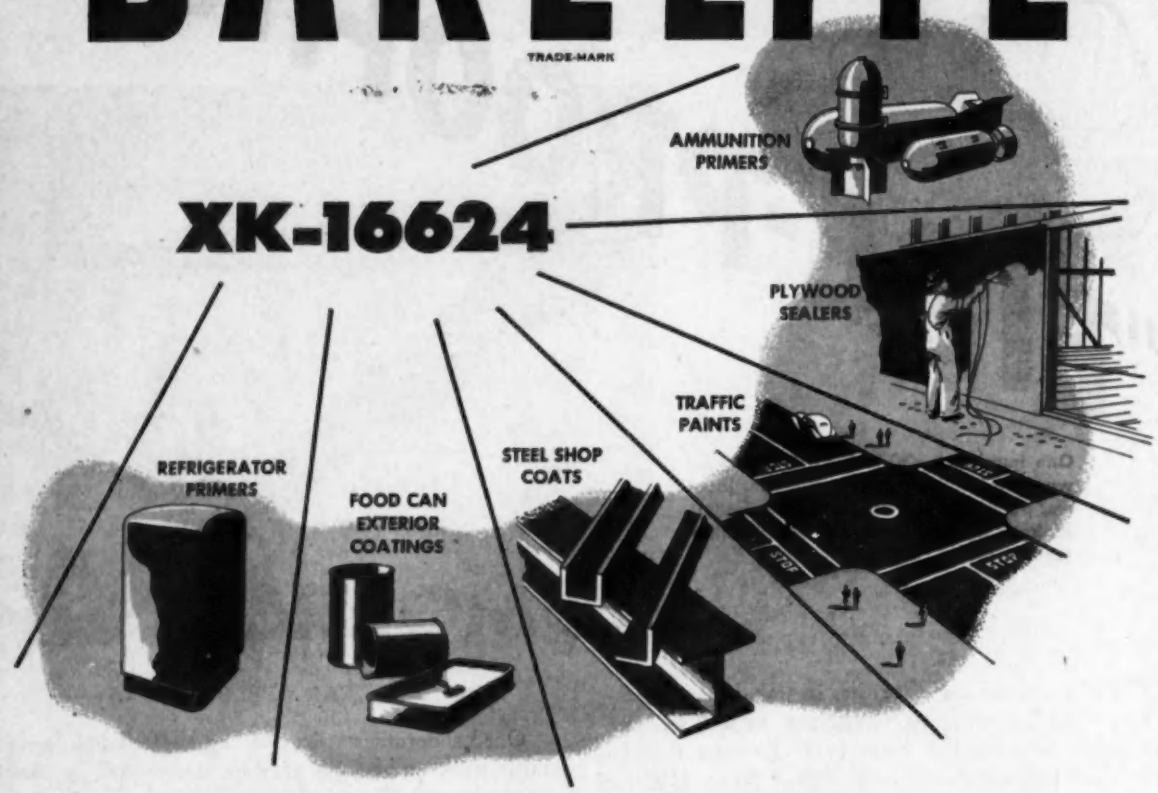
Amberol, phenol formaldehyde type, F-7, extra light, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½- .16
light, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .15½
dark, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½- .15
F-77, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19 - .19½
F-71, light, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .15½
K-12-A, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16 - .16½
105-F, A-105-F, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½- .14
B/S-1, extra light, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 - .14½
light, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½- .14
dark, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13 - .13½
M-82, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½- .15
Amberol, phenol - formaldehyde type, M-86, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½- .16
M-88, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16 - .16½
M-93, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - .17½
226, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.23 - .23½
ST-137, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.33½- .34
ST-137X, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.32½- .33
rosin maleic type, 800, extra light and light, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .15½
801, extra light and light, and 801P, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½- .16
806P, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16 - .16½
808, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - .17½
925, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 - .14½
926, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .15½
750, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.27½- .28
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l, works.	lb.	.18 - —
ton lots, works.	lb.	.18½- —
single dms., works.	lb.	.19 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
ton lots, works.	lb.	.16 - —
single dms., works.	lb.	.16½- —

B

Bakelite, 100% paraphenyl phenol resin, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-254, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
Bakelite, 100% pale, non-heat hardening, BR-9432, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 - —
BR-4036, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 - —
dark, non-heat hardening, BR-1320, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
BR-9476, non-ret, bbls., No. 250, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
pale, heat-hardening, BR-3360, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
BR-14634, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 - —
BR-10282, non-ret. bbls., 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 - —
phenolic dispersion resins, BK-3962X, non- ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.277 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.282 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.287 - —
XK-16624, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28½- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28½- —
XK-16,700, ret. dms., A, No. 400, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28 - —
oil modified, BR-302, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.346 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.351 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.356 - —
resin baking types, BV-1600, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 - —
BV-8905, ret. dms., dm., charges included, 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.20 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.20½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.21 - —
XV-16607, ret. dms., dm. charges included, 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 - —
XV-16716, ret. dms., B, No. 450, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23½- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24½- —
phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, XR-3166, non-ret, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 - —
XR-4357, non-ret. dms., 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 - —
XJ-10433, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 - —
BJ-15408, non-ret. bbls., 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 - —
BR-9366, non-ret. bbls., 30,-000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19½- —
glycerine reactive, BR-10025, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 - —
resin modified, BR-2963, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 - —
BR-11504, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 - —
BR-11544, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 - —
C-9 resins, solid types, BR-13202, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.16 - —
XR-18260, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 - —
liquid types, BR-14590, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 - —
XR-15780, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.35 - —
XR-16640, non- ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.35 - —
XJ - 16580, ret. d m s., charges included, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 - —
XR-15840, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.35 - —
Beckacite, 1100 M-K, 1112-WG-N, c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½- .15
1102, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½- .13
1116, K-1, 1128 M-K, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .15½
1124, M-K; P-306, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 - .14½
P-370, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½- .15
P-405, N-K, c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .15½
P-406, M-I, c.l.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½- .14
1110, N-M, c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 - .14½
IIII WG-N, No. 1120, M-K, l.c.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½- .16
Beckopol, 1400 M-K, c.l.	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18 - .18½
Beckosol, solid, No. 18, 4-5 (50% M.S.), c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.27 - .28
No. 24, 4-5L (80% toluol), c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.34 - .35
No. 30, 4-5 (60% toluol), c.l.	lb.	.38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.39 - .40

BAKELITE

TRADE-MARK



A NEW, NON-CRITICAL DISPERSION RESIN

for high-quality speed coatings

Bakelite Corporation announces a new BAKELITE dispersion resin, XK-16624, that is not subject to allocation under WPB Order M-246. The resin contains only minor quantities of restricted raw materials. This development increases still further your opportunity to meet government and essential industrial requirements for high quality, high speed finishes. Coatings made with this resin exhibit drying characteristics, resistance to subsequent lacquer coatings, and general performance properties that closely approach the standards set by the well-known BAKELITE dispersion resin BR-3962X.

Coatings based on BAKELITE dispersion resin XK-16624 will serve such a diversity of applications as ordnance ammunition primers, quick-drying red lead shop coats for metal, composition board finishes, plywood sealers, food-can exterior coatings, and traffic paints. They can also be formulated into durable coatings for farm implements, refrigerators, and the broad field of product-finishing.

Please write Department 29 for further information on BAKELITE dispersion resin XK-16624, and for formula suggestions.

TRADE MARK

BAKELITE CORPORATION, 30 E. 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

UCC

Coating Resins

C

Cumar resin, AX, non-ret. drums.	lb.	.06¼- —
BX	lb.	.06½- —
CX, net weight	lb.	.061 - —
DX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼- —
EX, gross weight	lb.	.05½- —
FX, gross weight	lb.	.05⅝- —
MH, col. 1	lb.	.11⅝- —
1½-2	lb.	.10⅝- —
2½-3½	lb.	.09⅝- —
9	lb.	.06½- —
MS	lb.	.10⅝- —
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker,	lb.	.10⅝- —
RH	lb.	.10⅝- —
RS	lb.	.10⅝- —
V col. ½	lb.	.12⅝- —
1	lb.	.11⅝- —
1½-2	lb.	.10⅝- —
2½ and darker	lb.	.09⅝- —
Cumar resin, W col. ½	lb.	.13½- —
1	lb.	.12½- —
1½-2	lb.	.11½- —
2½ and darker	lb.	.10½- —

All "P" grades with melting point below 50 degrees centigrade, and grades AX, BX and CX are shipped in steel drums, with the three last-mentioned grades reckoned on a net weight basis. All other grades are shipped in destructible fiber and metal drums, but their packaging is subject to change without notice. Prices are based on f.o.b. plant at Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh, with no revisions for shipments made in fiber containers.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over	lb.	.29 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.30 - —

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - .16½
B, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
E, c.l., divd.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .17
H-1, c.l., divd.	lb.	.19 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½- —
PV, c.l., divd.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼- —
11, c.l., divd.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
22, c.l., divd.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼- —
22-B, c.l., divd.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
33, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
44, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
44B, c.l., divd.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
55, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - .16½
562, c.l., divd.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
640-N, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
660-N, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
750, any quantity, divd.	lb.	.15 - —
830, c.l., divd.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½- .18
1600, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
1825, c.l., divd.	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - .18½
2185, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
2195, c.l., divd.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .17
2600, c.l., divd.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- —
2632, c.l., divd.	lb.	.14¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
2728, c.l., divd.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - .17
2775-BS, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
4040, c.l., divd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16

F

Flexalyn solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1222- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.1297- —
single dms., same basis	lb.	.1447- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1947- —
C solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1147- —
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.1222- —
single dms., same basis	lb.	.1372- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1872- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.08 - —
Geon polyvinyl resins, Nos. 101 and 102, 30,000 lbs. works	lb.	.40 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.44 - —
up to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.57 - —
No. 202, 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.48 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.49 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.53 - —
up to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.68 - —
No. 203, 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.53 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.57 - —
up to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.74 - —
Gual-a-phene, dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works	gal.	2.47 - —
4 gals. or multiples, glass jars, 4 jars in each paper carton, works	gal.	2.62 - —
1-3 gals., cns., works	gal.	2.82 - —

H

Hercolyn (see methyl abietate hydrogenated) in Current Market Quotations.		
Hydrogum, P-190 WW-WG, c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - .15½

J

Jonite (see zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular list above).		

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—		
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., bgs., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.	lb.	.07⅝- —
Kadox, No. 25, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.08⅝- —
l.c.l., bgs., divd.	lb.	.08⅝- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.	lb.	.09 - —

Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.

Kopol, 500, esterfied, D-B, c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½- .23
501, fused, c.l.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½- .21

L

Lewisol resin, 2 L, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22½- —
2S, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.16½- —
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22½- —
3S, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.16½- —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. Cost of non-returnable dms. is included in the price in each instance.

M

Metronite pigment, 120 and 180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee	ton.	10.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	14.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	22.50 - —

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.14¾- —
190, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.18¾- —
290, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20¾- —
fatty acid, 3R, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.14¾- —
17, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.12¾- —
19, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.16¾- —

Neo-fat prices are 1c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains and ½c. per lb. higher in Texas and Oklahoma. Drums in all instances are returnable.

Nevillac, pale, hard, color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works	lb.	.19 - —
hard, color 2-½-4, melting point 85-95°C., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
soft, color, 2-½-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
10 C, color ½-4, same basis	lb.	.24 - —
LX-483 same basis	lb.	.23 - —
OA, same basis	lb.	.45 - —
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ¼, dms., works	lb.	.13½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.11¼- —
R-6 nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works	lb.	.10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works	lb.	.09¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.12½- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.11¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works	lb.	.09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works	lb.	.08½- —
R-17, medium, soft, col. 2½-3, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.13¾- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-5, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-33, R-34, color 10-15, dms., works	lb.	.0625- —
R-35, color 10-15, dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.0575- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh	lb.	.03½- —

Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works	lb.	.08 - —
90, returnable dms., works	lb.	.30 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.04½- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs, works	lb.	.31¼- —
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.52 - —
Iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkg	lb.	.15¼- —
10%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.22½- —
Lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs	lb.	.14½- .15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs	lb.	.13¾- —
24%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.19½- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.23 - —
Lead, 23%, cobalt, 2.8%, 150-lb. pkgs	lb.	.30 - —
Lead, 28%, manganese, 2.8%, 150-lb. pkgs	lb.	.23¼- —
manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.,	lb.	.16¼- —
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.27½- —
Zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs	lb.	.16¼- —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs	lb.	.19¾- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.23 - —

All prices are divd., east of Denver.

P

Paradene, No. 1, 75-90° C., dms., gross wt., works	lb.	.05¼- —
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works	lb.	.06¼- —

Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

Paradura resin, grade AV, 300-lb. bbs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.28 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.29 - .30
C, c.l., divd.	lb.	.33 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.34 - .35

OUTSTANDING PROPERTIES OF

VELSICOL AF-3 RESIN

Make It MORE Than a Replacement For Critical ALKYDS AND PHENOLICS

As a basic in the production of primers, surfacers, pale-tint enamels, sanitary can lacquers, and medium and high bakes, VELSICOL AF-3 possesses the desired properties required to meet the rigid specifications for protective coatings.

When used as a component in varnish vehicles AF-3 offers high resistance, when baked, to moisture and water, salt spray, solvents, acids and alkali, weather and wear, and inhibits corrosion. AF-3 vehicles in enamels and primers give a perfect bond on metal. Besides the qualities of extreme hardness and flexibility, they add toughness to the film.

For products of outstanding excellence in the field of finishing, use AF-3 based vehicles for your present and future production schedules. Write for full information and details to our paint and varnish division.

VELSICOL Corporation

GENERAL OFFICES: 120 EAST PEARSON STREET, CHICAGO

VELSICOL

PLANT: MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

Paradura, grade 10-P, c.l., divd., lb.	.35	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.36	-	.37
40, c.l., divd. lb.	.22½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.23	-	.23½
272, c.l., divd. lb.	.23	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.24	-	.25
507, c.l., divd. lb.	.35	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.36	-	.37
540, c.l., divd. lb.	.35	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.36	-	.37
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, 300-lb. bbls., c.l., divd. lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.15½	-	.16
Extra hard, No. 2, c.l., divd. lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.14½	-	.15
Hard, No. 1, c.l., divd. lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.14	-	—
No. 3, c.l., divd. lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.13	-	.13½

Paranol resin, 25, c.l., divd. lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.13	-	.13½
25, light, c.l., divd. lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.13½	-	—
54-B, c.l., divd. lb.	.16½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.17	-	—
100, c.l., divd. lb.	.17	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.17½	-	.18
100-B, c.l., divd. lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.13½	-	.14
200, c.l., divd. lb.	.17½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.18	-	.18½
500, hard, c.l., divd. lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.15	-	.15½
extra hard, c.l., divd. lb.	.17	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.17½	-	.18
800, extra light, c.l., divd. lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.15½	-	.16
800, dark, c.l., divd. lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.14½	-	.15

Paranol resin, 850, c.l., divd. lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.15½	-	.16
1600, c.l., divd. lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.15	-	.15½
1700, c.l., divd. lb.	.16	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.16½	-	.17
1750, c.l., divd. lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.15½	-	—
1855, c.l., divd. lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.13½	-	—
3046-C, c.l., divd. lb.	.22½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.23	-	.23½
3101, c.l., divd. lb.	.15¾	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.16¼	-	.16¾
3645, c.l., divd. lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.15½	-	.16
Pentalyn A, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1 lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis, lb.	.13½	-	—
single dms., same basis. lb.	.14	-	—
smaller lots, same basis. lb.	.19	-	—
G, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1 lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis. lb.	.15	-	—
single dms., same basis. lb.	.15½	-	—
smaller lots same basis. lb.	.20½	-	—
P.H.O., dms., works lb.	.24	-	—
Piccolyte resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, bulk, net wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l. lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.15½	-	—
S-55, S-70, same basis, c.l. lb.	.16	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.16½	-	—
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l. lb.	.17	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.17½	-	—
S-115, same basis, c.l. lb.	.18	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.18½	-	—
Piccoumaron resins,[1] 420, 420-S, bulk, gross wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., frt. equald. lb.	.08	-	—
420-T, same basis. lb.	.0675	-	—
422-R, 423-R, 425-R, 427-R, bulk, net wt., same basis. lb.	.1075	-	—
430, 435, bulk, gross wt., same basis. lb.	.045	-	—
440-T, same basis. lb.	.0625	-	—
450, 450-H and 450-S, same basis. lb.	.09	-	—
450-EH, same basis. lb.	.0975	-	—
460-T, same basis. lb	.0575	-	—
XX-25, XX-40, bulk, net wt., same basis. lb.	.0625	-	—
XX-55, bulk, gross wt., same basis. lb.	.0575	-	—
XX-70, XX-100, same basis. lb.	.0525	-	—
XX-115, same basis. lb.	.0575	-	—
T-115, same basis. lb.	.0725	-	—
70%, 420-S Sol., ret. dms., net wt. lb.	.075	-	—
Pilolite, powder, ton lots, works. lb.	.66	-	—
dm. lots, same basis. lb.	.69	-	—
less dm. lots, same basis. lb.	.74	-	—
milled, ton lots, works. lb.	.75	-	—
dm. lots, same basis. lb.	.79	-	—
less dm. lots, same basis. lb.	.84	-	—
Plyophen, solution, 5000, c.l., works. lb.	.18	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.18½	-	.19
5010, c.l., same basis. lb.	.18½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.19	-	.19½
5011, c.l., same basis. lb.	.17½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.18	-	.18½
5012, 5013, c.l., same basis. lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.13½	-	.14
5014, c.l., same basis. lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.15	-	.15½

B

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works. lb.	.0160	-	—

S

Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations)			
Staybelite ester, No. 1, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1 lb.	.17½	-	—
10 dms., same basis. lb.	.18½	-	—
1 dm., same basis. lb.	.19½	-	—
smaller lots, same basis. lb.	.24½	-	—
No. 2, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1 lb.	.1824	-	—
No. 3, returnable black iron dms, c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1 lb.	.1974	-	—
10 dms., same basis. lb.	.2049	-	—
1 dm., same basis. lb.	.2149	-	—
smaller lots, same basis. lb.	.2049	-	—
No. 10, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1 lb.	.14½	-	—

Staybelite ester, No. 10, 10 dms., same basis. lb.	.14¾	-	—
1 dm., same basis. lb.	.15	-	—
smaller lots, same basis. lb.	.20	-	—
Super-Beckacite, RM-254, 1001, 1020, c.l. lb.	.33	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.33½	-	.34
1003, F.E., c.l. lb.	.31	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.31½	-	.32
2000, M-K, c.l. lb.	.27	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.27½	-	.28
2467, E-D, c.l. lb.	.23	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.23½	-	.24
3011, c.l. lb.	.31½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.32	-	.32½

V

Vanadiset resin, divd. Balto-Washington area, 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	32.40	-	35.40
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	51.40	-	63.00
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	83.00	-	—
Canada, Windsor to Montreal, 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	35.60	-	38.60
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	54.00	-	66.00
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	86.00	-	—
Greater N. Y., North. N. J., Conn., 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	31.00	-	34.00
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	48.00	-	60.00
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	80.00	-	—
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-140, tons, shpt. ton.	36.00	-	39.00
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	55.00	-	67.80
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	87.80	-	—
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	36.00	-	39.00
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	56.00	-	68.80
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	88.80	-	—
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	41.00	-	43.00
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	60.00	-	80.00
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	90.00	-	—
New England (except Conn.), 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	32.40	-	35.40
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	53.00	-	62.80
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	82.00	-	—
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	32.00	-	35.00
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	53.00	-	65.80
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	85.80	-	—
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	32.60	-	34.60
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	54.00	-	64.00
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	84.00	-	—
Pac. Coast, Ariz., New Mex., Utah, Nev., Idaho, Mont., Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	51.00	-	54.00
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	70.00	-	82.00
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	94.00	-	—
Southern New Jersey, East. Pa., Del., 26-140 tons, shpt. ton.	31.00	-	34.00
1-25 tons, shpt. ton.	50.60	-	62.00
under 1 ton, shpt. ton.	82.00	-	—
Vanadiset prices are subject to a 3 percent tax on transportation.			
Vinylseal adhesive solutions, vinylite resin AYAB, 69-72% by weight, solution in acetone, A-70, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va. gal.	2.75	-	—
less than drum lots, same basis. gal.	3.00	-	—
AYAF, 35% by weight, solution in acetone, A-35, drum lots, same basis. gal.	2.10	-	—
less than drum lots, same basis. gal.	2.50	-	—
modified, vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, T 24-9, 20-drum lots, same basis. gal.	2.00	-	—
drum lots, same basis. gal.	2.25	-	—
less than drum lots, same basis. gal.	2.50	-	—
28% by weight, solution in 82% methyl acetate, MA 28-14, 20-drum lots, same basis. gal.	2.15	-	—
drum lots, same basis. gal.	2.40	-	—
less drum lots. gal.	2.65	-	—
All "Vinylseal" containers except 1-gal. size are returnable. Extra charge of 40c for 1-gal. containers; 55-gal. drums are valued at $5 each.			
Vinylite resins, vinyl chloride-acetate, VYNW, VYNU, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va. lb.	.40	-	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis. lb.	.41	-	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis. lb.	.42	-	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis. lb.	.58	-	—
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis. lb.	.54	-	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis. lb.	.55	-	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.56	-	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis. lb.	.72	-	—
modified vinyl chloride-acetate, VMCH, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis. lb.	.52	-	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same lb.	.53	-	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, basis. lb.	.54	-	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis. lb.	.70	-	—
vinyl acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only), f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river, c.l. (30,000 lbs.). lb.	.40	-	—
2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis. lb.	.43	-	—
200 to 1,999 lbs, same basis. lb.	.45	-	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis. lb.	.60	-	—
chloride resins, QYNA, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va. lb.	.42	-	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis. lb.	.43	-	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.44	-	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis. lb.	.60	-	—
vinyl butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 93 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in paper bags at option of seller), 30,000 lbs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., c.l. lb.	.82	-	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis. lb.	.83	-	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.84	-	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis. lb.	1.00	-	—

Z

Zinlac, orange or white, 50-gal. bbls. gal.	1.65	-	—
kits (5 gals.) gal.	1.85	-	—
jugs (1 gal.) gal.	1.90	-	—

Durez 11036 Resin

Durez 11036 is a high melting isomerized terpene phenolic resin which has high viscosity in solvents and in combination with drying oils. The resin works well with both hard and soft oil. With slower drying oils it produces varnishes which dry very rapidly with good flexibility, gloss, and water resistance.

Polymerization is accelerated to such an extent with Durez 11036 Resin that varnishes can readily be made with unbodied oil. Cooking all the oil and resin at 585° F. produces a string in relatively short time as compared to the rather slow polymerization of the oil itself. Formula V-50979 illustrates a typical linseed oil varnish of this type. It dries appreciably faster than a similar varnish made with a conventional modified phenolic or maleic type resin.

The resin is soluble in coaltar hydrocarbons, hydrogenated naphthas, higher alcohols, esters and ketones. It is soluble in drying oils on heating and requires a flux type cook using all of the resin and an equal part of oil when bodied oils are employed. Straight petroleum type solvents can be used to reduce varnishes. Straight cobalt drier is recommended.

The Durez 11036 Resin, because of its many ideal properties, is well suited to the production of colored enamels, aluminum paints, freight car paints, rubbing varnishes, primers and surfacers, porch and deck enamels, implement paints and spar varnishes.

52-V-15d Aluminum Paint Liquid

The Navy Department specification for mixing varnish for aluminum paint covers a liquid which together with other requirements must be free from limed rosin and must have a minimum kauri value of 75%. A liquid of good performance can be made from Durez 220 and a combination of linseed and dehydrated castor oil. Full details concerning formulation and properties are carried under number V-50966.

General Purpose Varnishes

Two versatile and economical varnishes are covered by formulations V-50962 and V-50963. Both varnishes are based on Durez 219, a pale, high melting, isomerized terpene phenolic resin and a blend of 80% of bodied linseed and 20% of dehydrated castor oil. The varnishes are fast drying and produce pale, full-bodied films which have good color stability. The blend of oils as used takes advantage of the best properties of each. If desired, some oiticica oil may be used to give faster drying and somewhat harder films.

Interior White Enamels

The V-5934 liquid which has been a standard in the industry for a number of years for making high quality enamels has been modified by increasing the oil length to give improvements in application, initial color and retention of color on aging. V-50973 is based on Durez, 550, 219 and ester gum with one-third tung oil and two-thirds dehydrated castor, and V-50980 uses Durez 550 and ester gum with one-third dehydrated castor and two-thirds tung oil. White pigmentations using three pounds of rutile titanium dioxide produce excellent white enamels with good brushing and gloss. The color and gloss retention are very good. These formulations are recommended for investigation as post-war enamel liquids.

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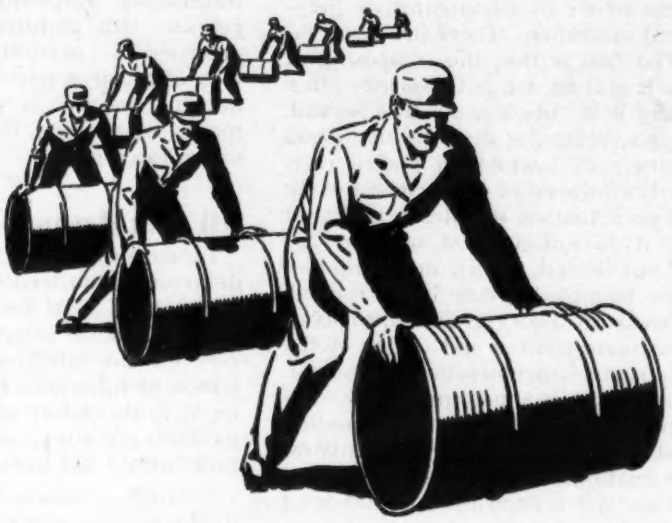

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Labor Laws Are Faulty

One of the most promising indicators of a possible adoption of safety, sanity, and certainty in governmental functioning in matters involving the relations of business management and labor is the request of the WLB chairman that Congress clarify the governmental labor policy so inadequately expressed in the war labor disputes act. That request should take in all laws which have to do with labor. None of them is clear-intentioned. All are far from clearly worded. And all overlap so much that no one administrative agency has power of determination, and each is forever in the road of all the others as well as of itself.

The question raised in these columns some seven months ago of whether the Federal government has a labor policy grows more pertinent with every decision of every agency which is helping, handicapping, or otherwise handling matters in which labor is a party. That question also grows more important in significance with reference to the national economy. Although the difficult and hazardous condition is aggravated by wartime problems, it is most likely that even these difficulties will carry over into peacetime. The labor relations act is no more adequate to its purpose than is the labor disputes act. Administration of either act to the full satisfaction of both parties concerned and to the actual remedying of unsatisfactory conditions would demand of all board members omniscience and infallibility far beyond the measure of human attainment.

Dissatisfaction with administrative interpretation of law regulative of business arises in most instances from errors of judgment on the part of the administrators. And in the majority of cases these errors are honestly representative of a desire to correct an evil which calls loudly for correction, but has not definitely been set up in the making of the law as an object of its intent. There are, with respect to every law, very many evils in that category.

It is not difficult to understand why Congress—and other lawmaking bodies—in constructing regulative legislation leaves so much to administrative judgment and discretion. There are two reasons. The first is that the composing of statutes is still an art, not a science. In a large way it is "black art." The second, and bigger, reason is that the livelihood of members of lawmaking bodies rests with the sufferance of their constituents; so, self-perpetuation dictates a policy of leaving it to enforcement officials, appointed not elected, to pick out whose toes are to be trampled, whose heads rapped. It is a beautiful theory to dissertate about the coordinate powers and duties of the three divisions of democratic government. It is the height of something in the way of patriotism to decry the subordination of the legislative branch by administrative usurpation. But, behind 90 percent of all such and related evils is that most popular policy of dodging issues and passing the buck. Making the labor laws proof against erroneous, warped, or malevolent administrative judgment rests wholly with Congress.

—O-P-D—

Misuse of Law

Not all the inadequacy and inequity of regulative application of law lie in the statutory structure. Administrators have biases which even clear definitions do not wholly deter. Jurists are not without ideas of functioning and reasoning for which no supporting statutory provision, or even excusing error or omission, exists. There is, in truth, a substantial trend in the highest judicial circles to regard patent social and other economic evils as the prime objective in interpretation and application of the statutes.

This theory is spreading in the judiciary. It frequently has an alarming manifestation in the minor courts, and may even amount to compounding wrongdoings. An example of this came out in a New York magistrate's court a short time ago. A coal dealer had pleaded guilty to charges of having sold fuel at prices higher than the OPA ceiling. The magistrate deferred the imposing of sentence and told the defendant that he would give a suspended sentence if the coal dealer, who was also a union laborer in a warplant, would introduce at the coming meeting of his union a resolution condemning John L. Lewis for bringing about a shortage of coal, the magistrate having denounced the union head for his part in the curtailment of the supply of coal. The defendant and his attorney accepted the condition, the latter seemingly seeing no reason to be superethical in the matter, or even to plead constitutional guaranties in an attempt to protect his client against punishment which, if the tales of labor union tactics be true, certainly was cruel as well as unusual.

The price-control law has many angles. Congress is showing some inclination to grind off some of the points so as to smooth matters for those who are not finding war as profitable as they desire; to equalize profit-motive opportunities as between, say, farmers and distributors. There are statutory provisions of recent enactment whose more or less definite purpose is to stabilize the part of labor in the war effort of the nation. But, that purpose has its own provision with respect to the price of labor. That "commodity" does not come under the price-control law. Perhaps the New York magistrate believes that it should—many persons are of that opinion—but it is not within his authority extemporaneously to emend the law to that effect. It is greatly to be desired that due action be taken to set aside in complete nullification his extraordinary commingling of economic purpose and statutory intent. If that precedent is permitted to stand, those who advocate a government of law, and not of men, will be compelled to find a means of making their statutory ideal self-enforcing.

—O-P-D—

All That Harms Is Not Poison

Because the mistaking of boric acid for dextrose in the feeding of infants resulted fatally a short time ago, a movement, strong in some quarters, has got under way for the labeling of boric acid as a poison or otherwise making it contribute more to the safety of its handling. Such methods are wrong end to, as it was with prohibition: the human factor is at fault.

Putting a poison label on boric acid might prevent mistaken use to some extent. But, such warnings should not be promiscuously applied: they tend to assume a contemptuous familiarity which defeats their sole purpose.

—O-P-D—

Milkweed Looms Again

The United States Department of Agriculture has published a folder (AWI-94) with the title, "Your Country's Armed Services Need Milkweed Floss." It is a bit of double-barreled war information, aimed also at the conservation of soil. So, it would seem to be time to point again to the diversity of the milkweed as a paying crop.

A goodly measure of progress has been made in some parts of the Midwest in the growing of milkweed for floss to replace badly curtailed supplies of kapok in the manufacture of lifejackets and other buoyant equipment. There is no reason why the market for such material should ever again be made dependent on foreign sources. It may come about that price will be the determining factor. This has been true with respect to endeavors to introduce new products into agriculture. And it is to be argued that the difference in the costs of production was not responsible: transportation and other items of distribution put the price disadvantage on the domestic article. Transportation costs can be whittled at two sides: by a better devloped system of pickup—that is in the making—and by the decentralizing and localizing of industries consuming agricultural materials. It is difficult to see how the cost of the actual hauling operation could be reduced under existing governmental attitudes toward labor.

The milkweed has a useful oilbearing seed which can be ginned from the floss without difficulty. It also has a latex which has not had all the study it deserves as a source of a more or less complete replacer of "indiarubber." It has a relatively large cellulose content of its fairly big stalk. The milkweed, in fact, is a promising plant; not hard to grow, albeit quite attractive to "bugs"—its butterflies might be a good sideline. It should be pushed in agriculture—even though the farm bloc may insist that the first syllable of its name be changed.

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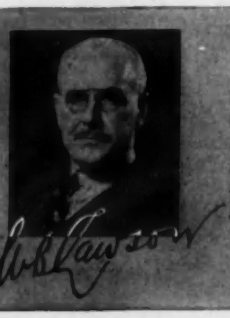

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Heavy Chemicals

Production figures for March, released by the Bureau of the Census, reveal relatively little important variation from the level maintained in February. There was a normal increase in March accountable by February being a short month. Later figures should prove interesting if the manpower shortage has aggravated the situation as much as reports would indicate.

Seventeen wholesalers of industrial chemicals, reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,101,000 in April, showed a loss of 5 percent from March and an inventory decline of 6 percent. In comparison with April, 1943, their sales were off 1 percent, and their inventories 10 percent lower.

Copper production from domestic mines was 89,826 tons in April, a decrease of 4,329 tons, or 5 percent from that of March, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Mines. The average daily production was 2,994 tons, a decrease of 43 tons from the March average and an increase of 13 tons over the daily average of 1943.

WPB has recommended the suspension of operations at a large aluminum plant at Baton Rouge, La., when its present supply of bauxite is exhausted around July 1.

Packing and shipping departments have experienced considerable difficulty through manpower shortage. As an example, one of the producers of calcium chloride has ample supplies in warehouse but cannot move it out on time because of the labor shortage. Similar bottlenecks have developed at various plants throughout the industry.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.7 in the week ended May 27, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 91.6 in the previous week and 91.8 percent a year ago.

Ammonia Anhydrous. — Production of synthetic in March was 43,242 tons compared with 42,963 tons in February. Stocks at plants were down to 2,884 tons at the end of March against 4,559 tons for February, according to Bureau of the Census.

Calcium Carbide. — March production was moderately above that of February, according to the Census Bureau. March output was 68,653 tons against 63,729 tons for February. Stocks at plants at the close of March amounted to 24,988 tons compared with 22,414 tons in February.

Carbon Dioxide. — Census Bureau's figures recorded an increase in March production over February. Output of liquid and gas in March was 30,008,000 pounds and solid 49,460,000 pounds. These compare with 24,559,000 pounds of liquid and gas and 42,373,000 pounds of solid in February.

Chlorine. — Another chemical that showed an increased production. Census Bureau gave March output at 108,744 tons and February at 101,375 tons. Supplies at plants at the end of March were 6,572 tons compared with 8,398 tons in February. Shipments moved under WPB regulations. The most essential requirements were met but there was no evidence of excess stocks.

Copper.—Use of copper and copper base alloy as undercoating in the plating of reflectors and flat tableware and in lead plating has been authorized by WPB. Amendment of conservation order M-9-C effects this change. Use of copper as an undercoating will result in a substantial saving in manhours, reduce rejects and materially increase the life of the products involved, WPB officials said.

Copper Sulphate. — Reserve stocks are lower under the increased shipments for agricultural use. Demand was reported heavy with the supply situation able to permit the prompt movement of material. An odd lot of 2,250 pounds from excess inventories was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB located in the Empire State building of this city.

Glaubers Salt.—Output of glaubers salt and crude salt cake during March was 65,178 tons compared with 72,930 tons in February. Stocks on hand at the close of March were 72,930 tons against 71,430 tons in February. Anhydrous production amounted to 6,408 tons against 5,767 tons in February with stocks at 6,571 tons compared with 5,733 tons for the previous month according to the Census Bureau.

Magnesia.—WPB stated that production averaged over 41,000,000 pounds a month during the first quarter of 1944 and exceeded output for all previous periods. The quarter's record will probably remain as the peak for the duration of the war, since the curtailment recently announced, took effect during the latter part of March. Secondary recovery rose rapidly in the quarter and reached a new high of 3,500,000 pounds in March. The sudden increase in secondary recovery resulted from the melting of an accumulation of scrap in facilities previously occupied with the alloying of primary metal.

Potash Caustic.—March production was placed at 4,016 tons by the Census Bureau against 3,362 tons in February. Supplies at producing plants were given at 2,394 tons at the end of March and at 2,014 tons at the end of February.

Salt.—Division of Mines stated that the 1943 salt production in California totaled 631,776 net tons, valued at $1,695,231, and came from three properties in Alameda County; two in San Bernardino County; and one each in Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, and San Diego counties. The figures for 1942 were 672,324 tons worth $1,922,991. In 1943 two properties each in Imperial and San Bernardino counties; and one property each in Modoc, and Orange counties, which made a production in 1942, were closed down owing to floods or man power shortage. The average value reported by salt producers in California in 1943 was $2.68 per net ton, f.o.b. plant compared with $2.90 in 1942.

Soda Ash.—Production of light ash for March was given at 218,657 tons and 126,886 tons of dense ash by the Census Bureau. These amounts compared with 201,493 tons of light and 113,011 tons of dense ash for February. Stocks of light at the plants at the end of March were 20,493 tons of light and 6,717 tons of dense. No easement in the supply situation could be noted. The abnormally heavy demand for glass containers was reflected in an increased call for ash, particularly the dense grade. The fact that industrial demand remained above the producing level was responsible for the maintenance of tight buying conditions.

Soda Bicarbonate. — Census Bureau reported March production at 15,089 tons against 13,774 tons in February. Stocks at producing plants at the end of March were 4,922 tons compared with 4,655 tons at the end of February.

Soda Caustic.—Liquid as produced by the electrolytic process in March was 101,349 tons according to the Census Bureau. The lime soda production was 57,825 tons. These amounts compare with 94,279 tons of electrolytic and 53,109 tons of lime soda for February. Pressure of peak production was responsible for a recent break down at one of the major producing plants. Essential wants have been satisfied but the continued absence of excess stocks in any direction has held the buying situation exceedingly tight.

Soda Phosphate. — Monobasic production for March was placed at 2,513,000 pounds by the Census Bureau against 2,266,000 pounds in February. Dibasic was 4,850 tons compared with 4,639 tons in February and tribasic amounted to 6,855 tons against 6,499 tons for the previous month.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.6	169.6	169.6	170.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

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Made Research Head

J. E. Underwood has been appointed director of research for the Diamond Alkali Company. He will be located at the Diamond Research Laboratories at Painesville, Ohio.

Prior to his present position, Mr. Underwood was associated with the Office of Production Research and Development of the War Production Board.

Soda Silicate. — Liquid 40 percent production was placed at 144,613 tons in March by the Census Bureau. February output was 133,613 tons. Stocks at producing plants at the end of March were 202,276 tons compared with 229,223 tons at the end of February. Production of all forms of solid were given at 9,516 tons for March compared with 8,281 tons in February.

Acids

Muriatic. — March production was 29,475 tons against 28,591 tons in February, according to the Census Bureau. Stocks at producing plants were 2,428 tons at the end of the month compared with 2,942 for the previous month.

Nitric. — Census Bureau reported March production at 36,509 tons against 38,153 tons in February. Stocks at producing plants at the end of March were 7,534 tons against 7,961 tons in February.

Oxalic.—Technical output in March was reported by the Chemical Division at 1,517,309 pounds compared with 1,447,985 pounds in February. Stocks at the end of the month were 443,151 pounds against 764,709 pounds in February. Buying conditions remained definitely tight all week.

Phosphoric. — Moderate increase in the production of 50 percent H_3PO_4 was reported in March by the Census Bureau. Output was 65,597 tons compared with 61,887 tons in February. Stocks at producing plants at the end of the month were 15,067 tons against 12,491 tons in February.

Sulphuric. — March production of chamber and contact acid was placed at 714,184 tons by the Census Bureau. This compares with 691,964 tons in February. Stocks of chamber acid at the close of March were 292,432 tons against 292,719 tons in February.

Insecticides

While interest has increased, the buying movement in calcium arsenate has been slow in getting under way. The late planting season, according to past experience, has increased the danger of serious bollweevil damage to the cotton crop. So far, advices from South Carolina and Louisiana indicate less infestation than a year ago while Texas reports about the same number of weevils are present in the fields as in 1943. Production of calcium arsenate in March was given at 3,392,000 pounds compared with 3,957,000 pounds in February. Stocks at producing points at the end of March were 8,203,000 pounds against 8,612,000 pounds in February. Production of lead arsenate in March was 9,827,000 pounds while in February the output was 7,685,000 pounds. Supplies at plants at the end of March were 5,729,000 pounds against 6,940,000 pounds in February according to Bureau of the Census.

Copper chemicals continued to move more freely in most areas. Reports were heard that in the potato growing sections of Maine, inventories of copper sulphate in some instances were being carried from heavy purchases made a year ago. The overall supply situation for these materials looked favorable. Lead arsenate stocks were sufficient to meet current demands, while cyanides, dinitro compounds, cresols and cresylic acid appeared in sufficient supply to meet insecticide wants. Heavy withdrawals of nicotine sulphate have created a relatively tight market and the same might be said of paradichlorobenzene. Zinc compound maintained a comfortable position. Wettable spreaders and stickers were in good demand with buyers at present able to satisfy requirements without much difficulty.

M.J. Hayes Joins American Alkali & Chemical

American Alkali & Chemical Company, with offices in 41 East Forty-second street, New York, has been formed for the distribution of a wide line of industrial, fine and pharmaceutical chemicals. Michael J. Hayes, who had been previously associated with the Inetrnational Selling Corporation and George Uhe & Co., will direct the sales.

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seeks opportunity to apply experience of more than 20 years in complete management of successful New York Chemical and Raw Material business. Excellent domestic and foreign trade contacts. Highest references. BOX 173, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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M.C.A. Meeting

—Continued from page 3

pounds for many natural products is inevitable. The march of scientific progress in the chemical profession will go on. If unhampered by unreasonable restrictions and hindrances from government sources our industry will continue to produce new and improved products, thereby offering enlarged opportunities for other industries which will use them. Our future contribution to the standard of living of our people, the improvement in their health, and the lengthening of the lifespan can become the great accomplishments of the next decade. The fundamental character and universal use of our products makes our responsibility the greater. Our aim has been and must continue to be to furnish better and more useful products at the lowest possible cost.

Postwar Foreign Trade

The position of the United States in world trade, especially from the export angle, was discussed at length in addresses by Matthew Woll, A.F.L. vice-president, and Dr. J. Anton De Haas, of the Howard graduate school of business. The speakers approached the subject from different angles, but

Warren N. Watson

apparently arrived at harmonious views on the inability of the United States to impose an antitrust act on the world. They differed on the consequences, Mr. Woll saw opportunities for increased export trade through the helping of other nations to a higher standard of living. Dr. De Haas foresaw a big potential global demand for United States goods—but nothing to pay for them with.

Mr. Woll was fearful of the influence of continued and increased governmental participation in trade in all nations. Dr. De Haas saw a goodly measure of continued control absolutely essential to orderly recovery. He minimized the participation of governments in trade before the war; he implied a strong belief in the usefulness of international cartels. One major point was that American business is not statutorily in position to join in world economic cooperation; hence its exposure to cut-throat competition will be difficult to avoid.

An optimistic view of United States export potentials and realizations was

J. W. McLaughlin

expressed by Thomas H. Beck, president of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company. He also saw little need that this country become unduly concerned about the postwar political settlement of European boundaries. The Russian influence, as he saw it, would be confined within its enlarged boundaries. The western part of the continent and the Mediterranean area would be handled by the United Kingdom, Germany being quarantined.

Officers Re-elected

Unanimous approval of the report of the nominating committee re-elected the officers and executive committeemen as follows:—

President, Harry L. Derby, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Vice-presidents, George W. Merck, of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and Charles Belknap, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis.

Treasurer, J. W. McLaughlin, of the Carbide & Chemicals Corporation, New York.

Secretary, Warren N. Watson, 608 Woodward building, Washington.

Chairman of the executive committee, Lammot du Pont, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Others members of the executive committee, Leonard T. Beale, of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; Russell H. Dunham, of the Hercules Powder Company; Harry M. Hooker, of the Hooker Electrochemical Company; C. F. Hosford, jr., of the Pennsylvania Coal Products Company; H. O. C. Ingraham, of the General Chemical Company; August Kochs, of Victor Chemical Works; W. S. Landes, of the Celanese Corporation of America; Clyde D. Mariatt, of the Martin Dennis Company; Charles S. Munson, of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.; Philip Sharples, of Sharples Chemicals, Inc.

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HI-FLASH SOLVENT
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
NIACIN (Nicotinic Acid)
PYRIDINES • PICOLINES • QUINOLINE
TAR ACID OILS
NEUTRAL COAL-TAR OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
CARBONEX* • CARBONEX S*
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

The sustained shipment of basic products and derivatives of coaltar into war production channels continues to hold such materials in tight supply, with few exceptions. Coaltar refiners and processors report that their plants are operating at capacity, with manpower the determining factor as to output of finished products.

Creosote oil, phenol, and pitch and tar remain the exceptions in the short supply picture existing in the coaltar trade. Synthetic rubber production and the blending of high-octane gasolines continue to take large amounts of benzol toluol and xylol, with the rubber program also holding the coaltar neutral oils tight, since they have been found suitable as plasticizing and softening agents. Betapicoline and quinoline consumption in nicotinic acid and amide manufacture is also being actively maintained.

Activity in the steel industry for the week beginning May 29 were scheduled at 97.5 percent of capacity, equivalent to a production of 1,746,500 net tons of ingots and castings. In the previous week, the scheduled rate was at 98.4 percent, equivalent to an output of 1,762,600 net tons. One month earlier the rate was set at 99.5 percent, and one year earlier at 98.4 percent.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Deliveries for civilian purposes continue to be severely restricted by heavy movement into synthetic rubber manufacture, blending of aviation gasolines and other essential requirements. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Coaltar.—War demand for derivatives is sustaining the active refining and processing of crude tar, with practically entire amount of tar produced in coal coking moving into refining channels. Very little tar indicated to have been used as fuel during past year. Prices continue stable at established ceiling levels.

Cresols.—Manufacture of synthetic resins maintaining very heavy demand on supplies. Quotations unchanged.

Cresylic Acid.—Domestic material remains in short supply on active movement into synthetic resins and other essential products. Supplies of imported cresylic acids and cresols are reported to be holding a satisfactory volume, shipments arriving regularly to replenish material passing into consuming plants. The Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, in the Empire State Building, New York, has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,800 pounds of cresylic acid. Market tone steady.

Naphthalene.—Market tone continues very firm as heavy movement of crude naphthalene into production of phthalic acid and anhydride shows no indication of abating.

Oil, Shingle Stain.—Need for neutral oils in compounding of synthetic rubber holding shingle stain oil supplies short. Quotations show no change.

Phenol.—Overall supply position continues comfortable, particularly in respect to synthetic variety. Phenol derived from coaltar reported to be moving into consuming channels actively. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Picoline.—Routine demand for alpha material holding market steady. Demand for betapicoline from nicotinic acid and amide producers continues to take practically entire output of such material. Call for gammapicoline for manufacture of essential product characterized as satisfactory. No price changes revealed in any of the picolines.

Pitch, Coaltar.—Continues one of the few coaltar derivatives in easy supply. Quotations unchanged.

Quinoline.—Very tight supply condition being maintained by heavy drain of material into manufacture of nicotinic acid and amide. Some easing of situation is expected within the next few weeks, when new production is scheduled to be brought in. Market firm.

Tar Acid Oil.—Quotations continue stable as the various types of tar oils enter synthetic rubber compounding as plasticizing and softening agents.

Toluol.—Civilian allotments continue sharply curtailed by need in blending of aviation gasoline blends. Prices unchanged.

Xylol.—Quotations remain firm as amount available for regular commercial consumption continues sharply restricted by essential manufacture.

Chicago, June 2.—Fairly heavy orders for coaltar bases are reported, with the price structure holding firm, as indicating no particular expansion in supply of available material. The benzol market holds steady on a fairly good demand. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcar, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol.—Call for material reported to have dropped off somewhat. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Cyclohexanone.—Firm market being maintained by active movement from producing plants on military orders.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Demand for use as solvent for synthetic resin and elastomer compounds characterized as good. Prices show no change.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Supplies continue spotty on demand for essential production. Quotations stable.

Benzoic, Technical.—Heavy demand and limitation of basic material holding supplies tight. Market tone firm.

Cleve's.—Shipment to regular consumers on contract sustaining stable schedule of quotations.

Fumaric. — Supplies remain very tight on heavy call for manufacture of synthetic plastics. Prices unchanged.

H.—Plant labor problem and raw material irregularities keeping general supply position spotty. Market tone firm.

Malic. — Production restricted by shortage of basic material. Quotations show no change.

Picramic.—Healthy demand for use in necessary materials maintaining stable market.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine.—Supplies continue restricted by shortage of basic material. Price schedule unchanged.

Anilin.—Maintained requirement for war production keeping supplies tight, under WPB allocation. Market tone firm.

Betanaphthol.—Demand for manufacture of essential dyestuffs holding very heavy volume. Producers report meeting orders for rational quantities with little or no delay. Quotations unchanged.

Betanaphthylamine.—Tight position of betanaphthol, from which this material is made, correspondingly reflected in supplies of betanaphthylamine. Market tone firm.

Bisphenol. — Production moving to consuming plants without delay. Use in manufacture of resins gradually expanding. Prices steady.

Diethylanilin. — Plant manpower shortages and tight position of anilin restricting availability of this material. Quotations unchanged.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Continues to be held in short supply by heavy diversion of naphthalene to phthalic anhydride production. Prices firm.

Dinitrotoluene.—Call for manufacture of necessary dyestuffs maintaining active pace. Schedule of prices unchanged.

G Salt. — Moving to regular consuming plants satisfactorily. Quotations show no change.

Metanitroparatoluidine. — Demand for compound from representative consumers holding market tone firm.

Nitrobenzene. — Essential requirements sustaining very heavy volume of production. Price structure firm.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended May 27 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,732,400
Benzol	gals.	3,995,900
Coaltar	gals.	15,596,900
Creosote oil	gals.	824,960
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,740,150
Phenol	lbs.	232,020
Toluol	gals.	799,180
Xylol	gals.	180,460

Orthocresol. — Supplies continue tight on heavy demand for production of synthetic resin compositions. Quotations remain stable.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Heavy movement into manufacture of phthalate insect repellent compounds for armed services shows no signs of abating. In fact, official sources during the week indicated that June civilian allotments of phthalic anhydride would be cut to 91 percent of May figure. Quotations firm.

Coaltar Colors

Active movement of coaltar dyestuffs into the textile field continues unchanged. The call for colors from that industry is expected to be maintained by many of its tradesmen, with that opinion based on the assumption that manpower has now reached its low point, and production of fibers and fabrics will therefore register no decrease.

Phila. Chemical Club To Golf June 21

Chemical Club of Philadelphia will hold its next golf outing June 21 at the Rolling Green Golf Club, North Springfield, Pa. The host will be Leroy Fischer of the Philadelphia Quartz Company. Reservations will be in charge of W. R. E. Andrews, of the W. R. E. Andrews Sales Company, 1505 Race street, Philadelphia.

Surplus Chemical Company, New York, is the new firm name of the Chemical Surplus & Salvage Company.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

The council says that foremost among the objectives will be promotion of public appreciation of policies that will help United States world trade, and, specifically, to support the reciprocal trade agreements program. It is locating in the Bond building, heart of the city's business district.

Lumber Allocation Looms

The next big item to go under allocation will be lumber. Shortages of manpower in the timber areas and the heavy demands made for lumber because of the shortage of other materials is forcing WPB to move in the direction of stricter controls over distribution, and officials are convinced that allocation is the only answer.

No date has been set for start of the program, which officials foresee will involve many a complication, but it will be some time in the third quarter. Tipoff of what is in store on the lumber situation was given to the Venetian blind industry advisory committee at a recent meeting with WPB.

Wood Not Down or Out

The Department of Agriculture is more and more taking to the woods. A bill (H. R. 4866) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to build forest products pilot plants has been introduced in the house by Representative Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. It would be the purpose of the pilot plants to make tests, investigations, and demonstrations for the developing of new, improved uses of wood and other foreign products, prevent waste of forest resources, and foster new forest industries.

The department's Forest Products Laboratory has got out a report (No. 1442) telling about a lot of offspring of wood:—Compreg, hydroxyline, impreg, papreg, and uralloy. Wood isn't going to give up to plastics without a struggle.

BUY WAR BONDS

Heads Ad Council

Blank & Stoller Photo.

Harold B. Thomas, vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., has been elected chairman of the War Advertising Council.

'Hercules Mixer' Wins Red Cross Award

The "Hercules Mixer," published by Hercules Powder Company, has been awarded third prize in the nation-wide cover contest sponsored by the American Red Cross to promote the 1944 War Fund Campaign. The Mixer, edited by Mrs. Evelyn Stoll Reinhardt, is one of the older continuously published house magazines in the nation, having been first issued in 1919.

Chicago Chemists Club Elects Officers

R. R. Burtner has been elected president of the Chicago Chemists Club. Other officers elected were:—First vice-president, L. O. Hill; second vice-president, R. N. DuPuis; secretary, Herman Kerst, jr.; treasurer, E. C. Leamon.

C.A. Bigelow Retires From Hercules Powder

Charles A. Bigelow has retired as vice-president, director and member of the finance committee of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington. Mr. Bigelow became associated with Hercules Powder in 1921 when Aetna Explosives Company was acquired by Hercules Powder, and shortly thereafter he was placed in charge of explosives manufacture.

Carbide & Carbon Names Eight Vice-Presidents

The Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, has elected the following vice-presidents:—L. J. Bowditch, W. S. Brackett, H. S. Bunn, G. T. Felbeck, R. N. Graham, G. B. Landes, H. B. McClure and W. F. Reich, jr.

American Year Book Re-Elects Bogert President

Marston Taylor Bogert, professor emeritus of organic chemistry at Columbia University, has been re-elected president of the supervisory board of the American Year Book. The board is composed of representatives of forty-six national learned societies, who cooperate in the editing of this annual record of events and progress.

Consulting Chemists Ass'n Marks 15 Years

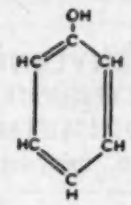
The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has marked its fifteenth anniversary. The Association, maintaining office at 50 East Forty-first street, New York, recently established a clearing house for consultants.

Wiest Joins Penna. Salt

Gordon J. Wiest, well known sanitary engineer in the Middle Atlantic district, has joined the technical service department of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, according to L. L. Hedgepeth, manager of technical service.

KOPPERS

Natural **Phenol**



Koppers' entire production of phenol is derived from the natural tar acids present in coal tar from by-product coke ovens. Because it is associated with cresols and xylenols, as it occurs in coal tar, its composition can be adjusted to contain varying amounts of these other tar acids for processes which require blended acids. Koppers Phenol is available not only with melting points of 39°C. and 40°C., but also as 90% Phenol with about 10% ortho cresol, and as 82% Phenol with 2% to 3% meta-para cresol and the remainder ortho cresol. All blends of phenol and cresol required by industry are offered by Koppers. Samples gladly furnished upon request.—Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

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- BICHROMATE OF SODA
- CHROMIC ACID

CHROMIUM CHEMICALS
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Processing agents in both the textile and leather categories continue to move actively. War production supports much of the buying in leather chemicals, while gradually increasing amounts of the textile agents are reported to be going into the manufacture of civilian fibers and fabrics. An increase in the quotations of corn sugar and corn syrup, authorized by the Office of Price Administration, furnished the only price activity during the week.

Approximately 25,000,000 pounds of Bradford and French spun worsted weaving yarns will be required in the manufacture of Army shirts, elastique blouses, and the recently adopted field jackets, the War Production Board reported May 26. Accordingly, worsted mills, to fill the program by November 15, must operate so as to make available for rated orders not less than 50 percent of their production at the March, 1944, rate.

Uniform dollars-and-cents ceilings for domestic cured whole hogskins and pigskins were established by the OPA May 31. That agency also announced June 1 that the effective date of the proposed revision of the price schedule on hides, kips and calfskins, as set out in Amendment 3 to revised price schedule 9, has been postponed to July 1.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride. — Supplies continue rather comfortable. Demand from textile industry of routine nature. Quotations unchanged.

Ammonia Sulphamate.—Call for material for textile fireproofing characterized as satisfactory. Supplies comfortable. Market stable.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Supplies still tight. Movement to textile processing plants heavy. Quotations show no change.

Potash Prussiate.—Shipment to regular consuming plants sustaining steady market tone.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Stable schedule of prices being maintained by good demand.

Zinc Dust.—The Bureau of Mines reports that the production of zinc dust during March totaled 2,045 short tons. Stocks at the end of the month were given as 1,052 tons.

Dyestuffs

Fustic.—Quotations reportedly being held at ceiling levels. Demand characterized as routine.

Logwood. — Supplies continue comfortable. Normal demand keeping market in stable position.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg. — Market continues rather weak. Demand has shown no increase during week. Prices show no further change. Production of dried egg albumen during April, according to the Department of Commerce, totaled 669,000 pounds, compared with 337,000 pounds in April, 1943. Of the total quantity produced in the 1944 month, 614,000 pounds were obtained from fresh shell eggs; 1,000 pounds from storage shell eggs; and 54,000 pounds from frozen eggs.

Corn Sugar. — Supply conditions gradually straightening out as supply of corn reaching processors increases. The Office of Price Administration on May 31 announced increases in the ceiling prices of corn sugars in order that the wet corn milling industry might maintain capacity output of such commodities. An increase of 30c. per 100 pounds was authorized on bulk corn sugar. Under the new schedule, tanners, chipped variety, in bags, carlots, delivered, is quoted at $3.905 per 100 pounds; and slabs, same basis, at $3.825 per 100 pounds.

Corn Syrup.—In the same order reported under Corn Sugar the OPA on May 31 authorized an increase of 30c. per 100 pounds in the maximum prices of bulk corn syrup, unmixed, and bulk corn syrup solids. An additional increase, above the 30c., of 24c. per 100 pounds for bulk corn syrup unmixed sold in wood barrels, or 29c. per 100 pounds when sold in wood half-barrels, was also permitted. The barrel increases are said to cover increased cost of such containers to the industry. Under the new schedule, 42° syrup, in barrels, carlots, is quoted at $4.221 per 100 pounds, and 43° syrup, in barrels, carlots, at $4.271 per 100 pounds.

Egg Yolk.—Lack of demand for egg products and the huge surplus of whole eggs in the current period are holding the market for egg yolk in an easy position. No further change in quotations is reported. Certain trade quarters express some apprehension at the present egg surplus, and believe that before it is stabilized conditions resembling the potato debacle of 1943 will be repeated. The production of dried egg yolk during April, according to the Department of Agriculture, amounted to 1,664,000 pounds, compared with 1,458,000 pounds in April, 1943. The entire quantities in both periods were derived from fresh shell eggs.

The Agricultural Department also reports that the output of whole dried egg in April, 1944 totaled 30,839,000 pounds, compared with 27,765,000 pounds in April, 1943. In the 1944 month, 30,253,000 pounds of dried whole egg was produced from fresh shell eggs; 31,000 pounds from storage shell eggs; and 555,000 pounds from frozen eggs. Additional sugar for use in the process of freezing fresh eggs was made available to industrial users May 30 by the OPA.

Starch, Corn.—Sufficient arrivals of corn at grinding plants is gradually returning the supply position of cornstarch and other corn products to a state somewhat resembling wartime normalcy. Consumers at the present are reported as being allocated approximately 80 percent of requirements by the various manufacturers. The visible supply of corn in the United States decreased some 177,000 bushels during the week ended May 27, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.

The importation of some 40,000,000 bushels of corn from Argentina through private trade channels is contemplated between July and November under a plan revealed by the Commodity Credit Corporation May 28. The South American country is expected to have a 250,000,000 bushel exportable surplus.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Supplies on hand in this country remain very light. Speculative price demands in South American points of origin are said to be hampering importation of additional supplies.

Myrobalans. — Increased buying interest reported in this material, in view of shortage of divi-divi. Quotations firm. The arrival of 3,961 bags of myrobalans in this country from abroad has been reported.

Wattle Bark Extract.—Supplies very tight. Replenishing shipments expected in several weeks. Market tone firm.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn sugar, bulk, 30c. per 100 lbs.
Corn syrup, bbls., 34c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year
262.9	262.9	262.9	262.8

Mutual Chemical Gets DPC Equipment

OPD Washington Bureau

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, has announced that the Defense Plant Corporation, RFC subsidiary, has authorized execution of a contract with Mutual Chemical Company of America, Baltimore, Md., to provide equipment at a plant in Baltimore at a cost of approximately $85,000. The Mutual Chemical will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Protective Coatings Materials

Aiming at a volume of sales for the second quarter of this year that will exceed the total for the first quarter in the ratio of one and a half to one, importers and processors of paint, varnish and lacquer materials and manufacturers of finished protective coatings feel confident of their ability to roll up just such an aggregate of merchandising operations for the three months ending June 30, if they are relieved of some of the staggering burdens now tending to retard them in the race toward this objective, at which they would surpass even the $77,725,000 total trade sales and the grand sales total of $122,632,000 for the second quarter of 1943.

While able to surmount the manpower shortage obstacle after a fashion, the paint and varnish makers are now being reluctantly forced to admit that they are nearly "stumped" by the obstacle of further restrictions placed in their pathway by the War Production Board in its amendment to order L-197, dated May 27, holding down their use of steel shipping drums to the extent that their quota from May 15 to June 30 of this year shall be only one-half of what it would have been for the second quarter under the terms of the original order, and prohibiting the use of new drums for packing commodities listed in Schedule B, for the filling of industrial orders.

There is seemingly enough civilian business currently available to compensate amply for the gradual diminution of war orders but both material processors and finished product manufacturers are finding themselves unable to take advantage of much of the non-military business now being offered, as they are already falling woefully behind on deliveries.

Sales of paints and varnishes by sixty wholesale companies for April are reported by the Bureau of Census as having aggregated $4,079,000, an increase of 10 percent over those for March and also over those for the corresponding month of last year. Inventories as of April 30 have shown a reduction of 6 percent from those for March 31.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production and imports continuing until recently to mount steadily and with WPB's stockpile still reaching more than adequate levels, the metallic lead market exhibits considerable ease. Hence oxidizers and other makers of lead pigments are experiencing no difficulty in filling their requirements.

Domestic output for April is reported in preliminary figures furnished by the Bureau of Mines to have amounted to 37,188 short tons, a decrease of 1,560 short tons, or 4 percent, from the March production. Yet stocks of refined lead in refiners' hands, on April 30 have shown an increase of 5,451 tons to 39,830 tons, according to the Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Pig lead prices have remained unchanged for the week May 26-June 2 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Domestic production of zinc in April is reported in preliminary figures furnished by the Bureau of Mines to have dropped by 3,387 tons to 64,123 tons, with the average daily output running at 2,137 tons, compared with 2,178 tons for March, and revealing a decrease of 41 tons from that for March, but an increase of 108 tons over the April 1943 daily average of 2,029 tons. There is still an ample supply of zinc ore but the stocks of slabs are still insufficient for meeting all requirements of both war production and essential civilian industries, with the result that the latter still require priority ratings to obtain them.

Quotations for zinc slabs have continued unaltered for the week May 26-June 2 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, 2c. to 8c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Mercury oxides, red and yellow, 19c. per lb.
Quicksilver vermillions, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Carbon Black Production Data

Carbon black production in 1943 was 3 percent and sales were 40 percent above 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines. Statistics of carbon black produced from natural gas in the United States follow:—

	1943	1942
Number of producers reporting	21	21
Number of plants	54	50
Quantity produced—		
By States and districts—		
Louisiana	109,009,000	90,353,000
Texas—		
Panhandle dist.	345,447,000	380,536,000
Rest of State	61,898,000	54,353,000
Total Texas	407,345,000	434,889,000
Other States (Calif., Kans., N. Mex., Okla.)	76,467,000	48,764,000
Total U. S.	593,421,000	574,006,000
By-processes—		
Contact processes	379,923,000	428,665,000
Furnace processes	213,498,000	145,341,000
Quantity sold—		
Domestic—		
To rubber companies	473,473,000	295,947,000
To ink companies	23,530,000	19,233,000
To paint companies	3,945,000	3,616,000
For miscellaneous purposes	128,352,000	131,135,000
Total	629,300,000	449,931,000
Total sales	629,300,000	449,931,000
Losses	1,661,000	167,000
Stocks held by producers Dec. 31	205,215,000	242,755,000

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 2.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—In moderate call and firmly maintained.

Lithopone.—Although still free from allocation control, this pigment continues in light and constantly diminishing supply and hence steadily tightening in the face of a spirited demand.

Orange Mineral.—A routine movement continues to be noted in this material. Market steady.

Red Lead.—Buying interest still keen. The Census Bureau reports production for March, in preliminary figures, as amounting to 9,287,000 pounds and consumption in producing plants for that month as reaching 397,000 pounds, with stocks at producing plants on March 31 figured at 4,985,000 pounds.

Titanium.—The tight supply situation in titanium dioxide previously described, continues to be noted, due chiefly to heavy military requirements.

White Lead.—Shipments being made as rapidly as lack of an adequate supply of containers will permit. Census Bureau reports production for March, in its preliminary figures, as amounting to 7,531 short tons and consumption for that month in producing plants as aggregating 3,467 short tons, with stocks on March 31 at producing plants as 9,164 short tons.

Zinc Oxide.—There has been no material easing of the market for either lead-free grades, which continue under allocation control, or for leaded grades, free from such control, as offerings are still limited, although stocks of lead-free have shown steady appreciation since the outset of this year.

Bureau of Mines reports that the total production of zinc oxides for March, turned out by twelve active plants, have amounted to 18,684 tons, or 9 percent above the February output. Of the lead-free oxide manufactured in that month, 79 percent was made by the American process and 16 percent by the French process. Total stocks held at producers' plants on March 31 have shown an increase of 19 percent, thereby continuing an upward trend in effect for the third consecutive month.

Fillers and Extenders

Talc.—In unabatedly keen demand, with prices firmly held, and with producers of New York State fibrous as well as those of other fibrous types pretty well caught up on deliveries.

WPB estimates total stocks of ground talc as constituting three months' supply. But mill stocks of

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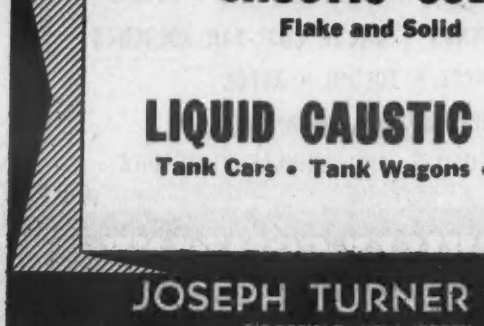

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Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Blacks.—Although it now seems assured that there will be no acute shortage of channel blacks, this year, the market continues tight and strong, with makers of synthetic rubber tires absorbing virtually all current offerings of easy processing, medium processing and furnace and static blacks, while even the hitherto laggardly paint trade is taking more than it has for some time past.

A summary of the results of the 1943 operations in the carbon black industry appears in a box accompanying this report.

Chrome Colors.—With a steady amplification of military orders, especially heavy in zinc chromate yellow, which is already under allocation, supplies available for civilian uses are very small and likely to be further reduced when, as now seems likely, there is a further diminution in production of the bichromates, this Summer.

Mercury Oxides.—An additional reduction in prices of both red and yellow quicksilver oxides, amounting to 19 cents per pound, has been announced within the past week, in somewhat belated reflection of the latest further drop in the price of mercury itself.

Vermillions.—Quicksilver vermillion has been marked down 50c. per pound to $2.26 to $2.35, in belated reflection of the latest decline in mercury.

Bronze Powders

Aluminum. — Low grade pigment, known as "feed material," is now procurable without the necessity for making special application for permission to use it, inasmuch as WPB's Aluminum and Magnesium Division has ruled that limited amounts of this "feed material" will hereafter be released, as it becomes available.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 220 gallons of aluminum finishing enamel.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates are now being sought for and bought by the paint trade in far greater volume than the naphthenates, because of newly developed difficulties in obtaining authorization to buy these allocated driers, arising from WPB's growing disinclination to grant these authorizations as freely for virtually all uses, as hitherto. Copper naphthenate is now almost unprocurable by civilian users, because greatly needed by the military as a mildew preventive. Soyates are still moving but only slowly.

Stearates continue most in active call among the flatteners and producers generally are sold well ahead. Laurates are in only meager inquiry.

Lacquer Materials

Alcohol, Butyl.—Supply position has shown gradual easing. Demand continues heavy. During the week it was revealed that the price of butyl alcohol produced by fermentation in Indiana and Illinois would continue unchanged for the June period.

Butyl Acetate. — Conditions similar to butyl alcohol, reported above. See Ethyl Acetate also.

Ethyl Acetate.—Improved supply of this material and various butyl lacquer solvents reportedly being considered by protective coatings division of WPB with view of allocating limited amounts of such materials in June for use in civilian lacquers.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Call for material continues heavy, reflecting very tight position of phthalate plasticizers. Prices stable.

Naval Stores

Higher prices for rosins continued to feature the naval stores market during the week. Under a brisk demand and scanty offerings at primary centers, prices mounted steadily. An active inquiry for small and round lots was in evidence. New crop production was affected by the manpower shortage. Receipts of both rosin and turpentine were slightly larger, but were inadequate to cover the demand. Reports from the South indicated a tight situation, which is not expected to improve until the movement of the new crop reaches substantial quantities. However, it is pointed out in some directions that the tendency on the part of producers to withhold stocks of rosin for higher prices may hasten action by the Office of Price Administration in the placing of ceilings upon rosin. Interest in turpentine continued active with offerings at primary points, light and readily absorbed. Prices were unsteady, fluctuating lower early in the period, but a firm undertone prevailed in this material.

Turpentine. — Consuming inquiry was active locally. Sales of small lots increased and business in tankcars was also good. Offerings were meager. Export business was more active than a week ago.

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Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	78¼	2,400	45	...	33,219
*Tuesday..	..	...	...	...	...
Wednesday.	78	6,750	284	398	33,350
Thursday..	78	2,850	46	...	33,376
Friday ...	78	3,050	82	...	33,458

* Holiday.

Chicago, June 2.—The market for turpentine is tight, despite the advent of the new crop. Offerings are at a minimum, and buyers are interested. Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon; five, wood barrels, 95c.; single drums, 93c.; single barrels, 98c.

Rosin.—Trading locally was active, though the volume of sales would have reached a higher total if offerings were available. Prices were advanced and the market reflected the strength of producing centers. Interest for export also was active.

Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit— Low of range quoted Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$4.52	...	$4.57	$4.57	$4.57
D	4.52	...	4.57	4.60	4.65
E	5.04	...	5.09	5.09	5.15
F	5.16	...	5.21	5.25	5.30
G	5.16	...	5.21	5.27	5.30
H	5.16	...	5.21	5.27	5.30
I	5.16	...	5.21	5.27	5.30
K	5.17	...	5.21	5.27	5.30
M	5.23	...	5.23	5.27	5.30
N	5.35	...	5.38	5.40	5.40
WG	6.05	...	6.05	6.05	6.05
WW	6.26	...	6.27	6.30	6.30
X	6.26	...	6.27	6.30	6.30
	Barrels—				
Sales	183	...	388	212	163
Receipts	77	...	843	196	132
Shipments..	...	...	398	240	246
Stocks	12,121	...	12,266	12,222	12,108

* Holiday.

Chicago, June 2.—Rosin continues to give a strong account of itself in the market. The buyers seem anxious to place orders. B was quoted at $6.32 per 100 pounds net; G, $7.96; M, $7.98; W.W., $8 02—in five-drum lots.

Shellac

Stocks gained to the extent of 3,359 bags of shellac, being an assortment of grades; 244 bags of buttonlac; and 542 bags of seedlac. Additions to stocks for some time have been about 18,000 packages a month. During the past two weeks or so, sales of about 2,000,000 pounds of shellac have been made from the stockpile, exclusive of record manufacturers' takings. Export business has played a prominent part in the transactions, the call arising in Cuba, Peru, Chile, and Brazil, licenses to those countries having been granted. There are inquiries from Argentine but no licenses are being issued to that country. The present production of bleached shellac is about 500,000 pounds per month. From that quantity, deliveries are made on government account and priority and such deliveries absorb a substantial part of the total. What is left is then apportioned among civilian users. It was stated last week that civilian consumers cannot expect to get white shellac except on allocation for a very indefinite period of time. And even if more shellac were available, it would be valueless without alcohol for cutting purposes—and the allocation of alcohol remains devoid of increase or probable increase at an early date.

Representatives of the shellac industry were in Washington late last week for the purpose of getting the government to agree to its request that the Defense Supplies Corporation continue to be the sole importer of shellac until September 30, after which date importation of shellac should be returned in toto to private trade. Agreement to this program was obtained on May 31 at a New York meeting between representatives of industry and government.

The government had pledged itself to buy 20,000,000 pounds of shellac in India between April 1 and September 30 and feels morally bound to carry out the agreement. The program as formulated by the industry would commit the government to return import to private control when its purchase had been completed. And whatever the outcome, private trade control of imports would be restored to the industry not later than September 30, sooner, if possible.

DSC is on record to the effect that stocks exceed the stockpile asked by the War Production Board. And the Stockpiling Division of WPB has said that it has informed DSC that it may sell its stocks down to 10,000,000 pounds.

The whole matter was aired on June 1 at a hearing before a house committee investigating executive departments and representatives of the Foreign Economic Administration, DSC, and WPB gave the above data at the hearing.

Synthetic Resins

No new conservation orders affecting synthetic resins have been issued within the past week by the War Production Board, aside from direction 2 to that body's order M-139 which makes effective, with amplification and clarification the limitations previously referred to on the amount of phthalic anhydride, based on the solid content of the vehicle of the coating, instead of resin solids, as previously understood, that may be used in making protective coatings to conform to certain specifications.

Incidentally, these specifications fall into four groups, in one of which the use of phthalic anhydride is prohibited while the first of the three others is limited to 31.9 percent, the second to 24 percent and the third, for replacement of certain specifications in which the use of phthalic anhydride is prohibited, is limited to 16 percent. All these restrictions became effective June 1, with all authorizations issued prior to April 1 revoked as of May 26.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 12,000 pounds of Beckamine P 305 and 110 gallons of Bakelite resin varnish.

A list of synthetic resins is printed in this issue of OPD, beginning on page 32.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum. — Buying interest continues seasonally sizable, with greatest activity noted in gilsonite and manjak types, which are still in fair supply. There is also a moderate movement in the petroleum products, obtained chiefly from Mexico.

Copal.—Only relatively small transactions are currently recorded in Congo copal but local supplies are being steadily reduced in the absence of additional shipments and import licenses.

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Glues and Binders

Casein.—No new developments of interest have come to light within the past week. Despite the temporarily cessation of importations from Argentina and the disappointly small domestic production, prices of the imported types have remained around 17½c. to 18c. per pound for acid-precipitated while domestic types have continued to sell at close to OPA ceilings.

Glues.—Fairly liberal allocations of hide and acidulated bone glues continue to be made by WPB for the second quarter and, although deemed inadequate in some instances, are generally looked upon as satisfactory under the circumstances. Untreated bone glues are getting into a much more favorable and comfortable position. Prices well maintained throughout the list.

Paint Production Clubs News

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual Summer outing and golf tournament June 10 at the Engineers' Golf Club, Roslyn, Long Island.

Toronto

Toronto Paint and Varnish Production Club elected the following officers at its May meeting:—President Frank L. Steele, of the Glidden Company, Ltd.; vice-president, Walter H. Short, of Aulcraft Paints, Ltd.; secretary-treasurer, Charles H. Tillett, of Canadian Industries, Ltd.; assistant secretary-treasurer, Stanley F. James of the Penfound Varnish Company, Ltd.

Golden Gate

The Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club at its monthly meeting was addressed by Dr. Alexander Schwarcman of Spencer-Kellogg & Sons. He spoke on the recent advances in oil technology.

C-D-I-C

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual outing on June 19 at the Columbus Country Club in Columbus, Ohio. An afternoon golf tournament will be the principal event, followed by dinner and an informal meeting. Arrangements are in charge of Dr. Herbert Fenburr of the Columbus Varnish Company. Officers of the club have been renominated.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club at its May meeting nominated the following officers:—President, W. P. Colio; vice-president, E. M. Fisher; secretary, J. Davis; treasurer, Hugh A. McConaghy.

Maas & Waldstein Buys Acreage Adjacent to Plant

Maas & Waldstein Company, producer of industrial finishes, Newark, N. J., has practically doubled its present site, by purchase of an adjacent tract of land. The newly acquired land has a frontage of 245 feet on Riverside avenue, Newark. It is served by a spur of the Erie Railroad.

Phila. Oil Trades to Golf

The Philadelphia Oil Trades Association will hold a golf outing at the Lulu Country Club June 13.

Fats and Oils Chief

W. H. Jasspon is chief of the Fats and Oils Branch of the Office of Distribution and also director of the Oil Seeds Division of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Paint Credit Group Holds Annual Dinner

The twentieth anniversary dinner of the Paint and Allied Industries Group of the New York Credit Men's Association was held in the Building Trades Employers Association, New York, May 22. Among the guests were Ernest T. Trigg, of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and A. R. DeVos, former president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Brown, Weisberg Lecture At Brooklyn Polytech.

Thomas P. Brown, general manager of the chemical color division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., delivered a lecture before Dr. J. J. Mattiello's class in paint and varnish technology at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute on inorganic colored pigments and Harold E. Weisberg, director of research, of the same company, lectured on organic colored pigments.

Cleveland Paint Club Elects Tracey President

J. Dean Tracey, vice-president of the Davis Paint Company, has been elected president of the Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Clifton M. Kolb, of the Glidden Company, has been named vice-president; the secretary and treasurer were re-elected.

Rubber Reserve Co. Names Hucks Operating Head

W. R. Hucks, with the operating division of the Rubber Reserve Company since 1942, has been named production manager of all government synthetic rubber plants.

Dow Names Anderson To Plastics Promotion Post

James Anderson has been placed in charge of sales promotion for the plastics engineering division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

The War Food Administration has amended WFO 29, continuing through September 30, 1944, the suspension of restrictions on delivery of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils to refiners for refining purposes. The suspension began on October 1, 1943. Authorizations for delivery to all other users will continue to be obtained from the office of distribution, and there are no changes in provisions of the order which require authorization for delivery and receipt of refined grades. Allocations will be made in June for July, August and September use and deliveries. Applications should be mailed by June 10 to the fats and oils branch, office of distribution.

Lard situation continued easy with consumers manifesting little interest in the market. Stocks of lard in Chicago during the month of May increased 1,029,020 pounds, totaling 79,375,711 pounds on May 31. Weakness developed in the lower grades of greases with reports of business below ceilings. This condition, was reflected in red oil and stearic acid which were reduced ½c. per pound.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated. — Consumers taking sizable lots against contracts, while interest in nearby needs was slow.

Oiticica.—Moderate improvement in trading at lower prices announced last week. Consumers absorbed a fair volume for prompt requirements.

Olive.—Seasonal improvement in the demand noted for domestic oil. Offerings continued light with sales at ceilings.

Peanut.—An occasional tankcar of crude oil was sold at the ceiling. Crop conditions improved by favorable growing weather.

Perilla. — Regional Redistribution Division of WPB, Empire State building, N. Y. City, offered 900 pounds for sale from excess inventories.

Soybean.—Trading was light and spasmodic. Market remains steady at ceilings.

Atlanta, June 1.—The market in oilseed products was quiet with production restricted to few oil mills now operating largely on soybeans. Ceiling prices prevailed on scattered, small-lot sales.

Los Angeles, May 31.—The market was firm with continued scarcity of most oils. Small lots of cottonseed oil have been quickly absorbed, but interest in soybean oil has been lagging. Prices unchanged at ceilings.

Chicago, June 2.—Orders for vegetable oils were moderate. Market undertone, however, was firm. Prices held at ceilings.

Flaxseed

Seed receipts slightly larger, but demand readily absorbed offerings. Flaxseed planting in the Northwest practically completed. Private estimates of acreage far below recent government's estimate of intentions to plant.

Minneapolis, May 31.—Cash flax receipts were better than buyers anticipated, but demand was good at ceiling prices. Very little seed is offered to arrive but demand was active.

Flax planting through the northwest has virtually been completed and private estimates indicate that acreage will fall considerably below the government intentions to plant estimate, perhaps several hundred thousands of acres. However, this cannot be determined until final results of the general sowing season are known. Many farmers have a habit of sowing flax in odd fields where they failed to plant other crops on time. Sowing has been done up to the fourth of July but June 15 is generally accepted as the late date for finish of flax planting. Considerable acreage in Iowa and southern Minnesota was abandoned on account of heavy rains and floods. Where the crop is up it shows good growth and sturdy plants. Some late seeding will be done in North Dakota and Montana on account of recent rains.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	174,000	262,500	25,500	106,500
Since Sept. 1	19,965,500	15,662,300	2,928,000	1,664,000

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
*Tuesday	...	...
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

* Holiday.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Acid, stearic, ½c. per lb.
Red oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.3	194.9	195.3	194.1

Buenos Aires, June 2.—Flaxseed shipments durihg the week were 614,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 4,000 bushels to other destinations, totaling 618,000 bushels. Visible supply was estimated at 9,843,000 bushels. Price unchanged at $1.82⅝; Rosario, $1.73⅝ per bushel.

Hull, May 26.—Bombay, June, £28½; Calcutta, £28½; La Plata, June, £22⅝ per ton.

Linseed Meal

Immediate and prompt deliveries of meal continued in active request. Futures commanding less interest.

Minneapolis, May 31.—While crushers are able to creep up on their old business very gradually they are unable to take care of all of the fresh immediate shipment business that is offered them. Some meal is wanted for 60 days shipment but good pasturage and plenty of subsoil moisture, along with weaker tone of feed grains, tends to slow up the interest in longer deferred shipment. Prices quoted at ceilings.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	9,742,000	9,040,000
Since Sept. 1	442,784,700	420,040,000

Chicago, June 2.—Linseed meal market position continues to hold firm. Buyers appear to be willing to take all the material available. Sacks, quoted $49 per ton, Chicago, June delivery.

Linseed Oil

Trading in linseed oil was more active due to keen competition, during the week, which resulted in business being accepted at 3 points below the general asking price on firm bids. Sales of moderate volume of were made at 14.4c. per pound in tankcars and wagons, although the general asking price was 14.7c. It was stated that the acceptance of the lower price emanated from sellers in the West who disposed of oil crushed from seed that had been condemned by the government. Other crushers were forced to meet this competition. Late in the week, however, there was less inclination to shade the market by Eastern crushers, who were naming 14.7c. for tankcars and wagons.

Demand for oil in drums continued fair, although a steady call was noted for deliveries against standing orders.

Advices from the Argentine state that 25,000 tons of flaxseed were purchased for shipment to United Kingdom.

Minneapolis, May 31.—Linseed oil trade was not active during the week but the fact that some of the buyers were willing to sign contracts for shipment during the rest of the year was the first interesting feature to develop in some time. How much of this business was written is not reported. Paint mixers are showing a little more interest on account of better weather conditions. Prices are quoted at ceilings.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	4,200,000	10,080,000
Since Sept. 1	262,132,000	88,830,000

Chicago, June 2.—Somewhat curtailed activity in linseed oil. General tone, however, is still firm. Tankcar, 14.3c. per pound, and drums, car lots, 15.3c.

Los Angeles, May 31.—The market remains firm and deliveries on contract have been brisk. Harvesting of the new crop was reported in full swing in the Imperial Valley, with yields averaging 20 to 21 bushels per acre. San Joaquin Valley crop averaging 12 to 13 bushels per acre as anticipated. Growers were reported as marketing supplies slowly, although crushers were bidding ceiling prices at time of shipment. Oil quoted 14.3c. per pound in tankcars.

Cottonseed Oil

Interest in cottonseed oil futures trading slackened appreciably during the week. Offerings, however, were limited with sellers preferring to await further developments in this season's production of oil.

Consuming demand for refined oil continued in good volume, with all

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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grades held at ceilings.

Advices from the South state that crop conditions were more favorable due to the improvement in growing weather. Crops coming up to good stand.

Lard stocks in Chicago showed further increases in May, totaling 79,375,711 pounds, as compared with 78,346,691 pounds on May 1, and 16,563,255 pounds May 31, last year.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 nom.
September	....	....	14.06 nom.
October	....	....	13.90 nom.
December	....	....	13.65 nom.
March, 1945	....	....	13.15-13.25
May	....	....	13.25-13.34

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, June 3.—Situation in cottonseed oil continued unchanged. No trading in oil. Mills about sold up for the season. Demand for cottonseed and soybean meals sufficient to absorb small scattered offerings. Crop coming to good stand. Prevailing growing weather very favorable.

Fatty Acids

Red.—Lower costs of pressing stock were reflected in red oil, prices declining ½c. per pound. Distilled and saponified oil was quoted at 12c. per pound, tankcars and returnable drums; at 12¾c. per pound, in car lots, delivered. Lesser quantities commanded the usual differential.

Stearic Acid.—Increased offerings to reduce inventories combined with lower pressing stock resulted in the decline of ½c. per pound for all grades. Trading was quiet. Single-pressed was quoted te 14⅞c.; double, 15⅜c., and triple, 18⅛c. per pound, bags, car lots. Less than car lots commanded the usual mark-up.

Chicago, June 3.—Fatty acids tone firm. Supply is moderate in relation to actual and impending demand. Prices unchanged at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Limited offerings continued to restrict trading. Demand was active for immediate and prompt delivery. Interest in futures has slackened.

Fats and Greases

Greases.—Demand for greases was light and spasmodic during the week. Offerings were more liberal, especially for the low grades, which were reported sold below ceilings.

Tallow.—While trading was moderate and spotty, the market as a whole was steady and unchanged. Stocks were more liberal, with buyers showing a preference for the higher grades. Price ceilings were unchanged.

Chicago, June 3.—Trading in the tallows and greases market was moderate. A white grease quoted at 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c.

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FATTY ACIDS
Animal and Vegetable
RUFATS
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Fish Oils

Cod.—Limited stocks on the spot were in quiet demand. Importers beginning June 1 were permitted to resume the importation of Newfoundland oil.

Menhaden.—The menhaden catch thus far along the Florida coast has been small and disappointing. Operators in the Chesapeake began fishing during the week.

Sardine.—Consumers were manifesting a good inquiry for future needs. Recently sales in crude oil totaling from 100 to 115 tankcars were made at the ceiling of 66¾c. per gallon, "if and when made."

Baltimore, May 31.—The five menhaden fishing companies that operate out of Reedville, Va., started their boats out for the grounds last Monday, with no reports yet available how they have fared. Meanwhile, demand for oil seems to have died out, and no offers have appeared to date. Reports from Florida are still to the effect that the fishing is slow.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Small lots continued in good demand for immediate needs. Prices remain steady at ceilings.

Neatsfoot.—New business was slow. Stocks were in larger supply than heretofore.

Chicago, June 3.—Animal oils are showing little change in market position. Inquiry has been better in some cases, while shipments in the aggregate were good. Lard oil quoted at, No. 1, 14¼c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c.; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c., tankcars.

Waxes

The Office of Price Administration on May 30 amended Maximum Price Regulation No. 264 so that it now contains an additional schedule of maximum prices that importers of carnauba, ouricury and crude beeswax may pay at points of origin for goods to come to this country. The maximum prices established are:—Carnauba, No. 1 yellow, 74c. per pound; No. 2 yellow, 72c.; No. 3 yellow, 70c.; No. 2 North Country, 67c.; No. 3 North Country, 65c.; No. 3 chalky, 63c.; Brazilian refined No. 3 North Country, 68c. per pound. Ouricury wax, 45c. per pound. Beeswax, pure, crude, from South and Central America, Mexico and the Carribean area, 38c.; from Africa, 31¼c. The prices are f.o.b. ocean port of origin in quantities of one ton or more. Provision was also made to cover South American beeswax purchased before May 17 at prices higher than 38c. per pound, f.o.b. origin. Importers licensed under import order M-63 may accept deliveries of such shipments, provided they report such purchases to the War Production Board not later than one week after May 30.

Fats, Oils Exports: March

The War Food Administration announced exports and purchases of the following fats and oils during March under the lend-lease act:—

Exports

	Pounds
Lard	21,302,049
Oleo oil and stock	436,169
Pork fat rendered	4,022,633
Beef suet	177,377
Tallow, edible	71,700
Oleomargarin	4,111,075
Shortening	345,390
Vegetable oils	23,071,356
Stearic acid	22,400
Soybean oil	74,000
Soap	3,553,641

Purchases

Lard	115,503,204
Lard, lecithin added	10,550,000
Pork fat rendered	88,000
refined	948,000
Oleomargarin	35,971,670
Shortening	603,600
Soap, toilet	543,750
Stearic acid	22,400
Linseed oil, edible	4,200,000

Fisher Scientific Opens New St. Louis Plant

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, has opened a new plant at 2109-2113 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. The staff at the new plant includes Bernard G. Hoerr, general manager; John W. Aldinger, sales manager; and C. Richard Tuckley, purchasing agent. Other personnel are experienced in the repair and technical uses of the large and varied line of laboratory apparatus.

O.G. Innes Corp. Moves

O. G. Innes Corporation, importer, moved its office from 533-541 Canal street to 82 Wall street, New York, on June 5.

Turpentine, Rosin Production Reported

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the period April-March, 1943-44, amounted to 508,432 barrels of 50 gallons each, compared with 560,351 barrels in the same period last year, according to Naval Stores Research Division of the Department of Agriculture. Production of gum and wood rosin totaled 1,828,539 barrels of 500 pounds, against 2,069,754 barrels in the corresponding year.

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine April-March, 1943-44 Barrels of 50 gals.	Rosin April-March, 1943-44 Barrels of 500 pounds
Carryover April 1[1]	288,213	1,605,286
Production[2]	508,432	1,828,539
Available supply	796,645	3,433,825
Less carryover Mar. 31[1]	295,581	993,483
Apparent total consumption	501,064	2,440,342

Production

	Turpentine	Rosin
Gum	288,382	979,456
Wood	220,050	849,083

Location of Carryover Stocks

	Turpentine	Rosin
Gum stills[3]	20,008	61,871
So. concen. points[3]	216,240	405,795
Wood plants[3]	18,555	90,991
Distribution points[3]	32,060	20,585
Industrial plants[4]	18,718	414,241
Total in United States	295,581	993,483

Consumption by Industries

	Turpentine Barrels of 50 gals.	Rosin Barrels of 500 pounds
Abbatoirs	.....	916
Adhesives and plastics	467	25,057
Asphaltic products	.....	2,993
Automobiles and wagons	242	191
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	122,368	227,505
Ester gums and synthetic resins	15,176	183,273
Foundries and foundry supplies	623	21,845
Furniture	239	11
Insecticides and disinfectants	221	6,912
Linoleum and floor coverings	33	18,359
Matches	.....	1,856
Oils and greases	73	37,402
Paint, varnish and lacquer	23,690	157,925
Paper and paper size	.....	477,959
Printing inks	207	20,772
Railroads and shipyards	9,928	14,870
Rubber	123	14,229
Shoe polish and shoe materials	13,806	12,315
Soap	.....	408,823
Other industries	183	7,611
Total industrial reported	187,379	1,640,824

[1] Irrespective of ownership. Some of the turpentine and rosin may have been sold and may be awaiting shipment.

[2] Compiled from reports by producers and factors.

[3] Compiled from reports of individual distributors.

[4] Compiled from reports of individual consumers.

N.A.I.D.M. to Meet

—Continued from page 4

A. DuBois, Richards Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.

"Dishwashing Sanitation," W. A. Hadfield, Pennsylvania Salt Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Aerosols vs. Spray-Type Insecticides," symposium, C. E. Smith, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, leader.

"Aerosols," Dr. Lyle D. Goodhue, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.; W. W. Rhodes, Kinetic Chemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

"Sprays," N. J. Gothard, Sinclair Refining Company, East Chicago, Ind.; R. O. Cowin, Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio; R. B. Stoddard, Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York.

Tuesday, June 13

"The Place of Insecticides and Disinfectants in the Prevention of Insect-Borne Diseases," Dr. Gilbert A. Dunnahoo, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.

"Postwar Sprayers," symposium, F. C. Nelson, Stanco, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., leader.

"Sanitation in the Dairy Industry," Dr. L. K. Riggs, Kraft Cheese Company, Chicago, Ill.

"Are Insecticides Luxuries?" Dr. O. F. Hedenburg, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"On Postwar Floor Treatment—Back Your Front," Mr. Elliott Spratt, Hillyard Chemical Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

"What Is a Safe Floor Finish?" Sydney V. James, Underwriters' Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

Discussion on DDT, Dr. Victor Froelicher, Geigy & Co., New York.

"Production Outlook for DDT," Melvin Goldberg, Insecticides and Fungicides Division, WPB.

"Toxicology of DDT," speaker from Surgeon General's Office to be announced.

Report of Insecticides Scientific Committee on Roach Testing Method, chairman, F. C. Nelson.

"Institutional Market for Insecticides and Disinfectants," Mr. Walter Buchen, Buchen Advertising Company, Chicago.

"Insecticides in Wartorn Europe," Dr. Maria Pulaski.

Margarin Production Larger in February

Production of margarin during February amounted to 57,363,224 pounds. This compares with 55,233,869 pounds in January and 62,986,069 pounds in February last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in February with the same month last year follows:—

	Pounds 1944	Pounds 1943
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*41,419,670	†50,832,392
Withdrawn tax-paid	40,587,544	50,772,158
In Uncolored Margarin		
Butter culture	25	118
Butter flavor	950	585
Citric acid	112	.....
Corn oil	786,006	213,709
Cottonseed oil	18,558,204	25,766,700
Cottonseed stearin	356	9,910
Derivative of glycerin	70,446	95,375
Diacetyl	85	77
Estearine	8,345	.....
Lecithin	39,438	37,804
Milk	7,292,566	8,765,119
Monostearin	26,096	14,588
Neutral lard	697,295	1,156,102
Oleo oil	805,411	1,777,782
Oleo stearin	251,919	356,436
Oleo stock	77,603	334,043
Peanut oil	1,655,505	187,568
Salt	1,221,330	1,624,940
Soda, benzoate of	25,464	26,559
Soya bean oil	9,755,357	11,629,690
Soya stearin flakes	994,130	32,486
Tallow	42,532	100,523
Vitamin concentrate	7,558	8,381
Total	42,816,738	52,137,995
Production of colored oleomargarin	15,943,554	12,153,677
Withdrawn tax-paid	1,243,385	217,292
In Colored Margarin		
Butter culture	.....	111
Butter flavor	192	86
Citric acid	6	.....
Color	10,613	8,836
Corn oil	1,632	2,283
Cottonseed oil	521,350	365,091
Derivative of glycerin	20,701	18,493
Diacetyl	25	18
Estearine	1,679	.....
Lecithin	5,781	3,748
Milk	2,491,609	1,842,850
Monostearin	8,436	2,127
Neutral lard	302,959	89,728
Oleo oil	394,373	356,557
Oleo stearin	7,120	.....
Oleo stock	204,977	6,550
Peanut oil	14,459	.....
Salt	535,040	366,832
Soda, benzoate of	10,577	8,792
Soya bean oil	11,438,531	9,194,341
Soya flakes	15,000	.....
Vitamin concentrate	2,831	2,366
Total	15,987,882	12,208,749

Note.—The figures for February, 1944, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.

* Of the amount produced, 8,980 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced, 4,122 pounds were reworked.

Cruikshank in WMC Labor Relations Post

Appointment of Nelson H. Cruikshank, of Raleigh, N. C., as assistant vice-chairman for labor relations, has been announced by War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt. Mr. Cruikshank, who succeeds Miss Charlotte E. Carr, resigned, will continue to act as executive assistant to the National Management Labor Policy Committee, a post he has held since he went to WMC in April, 1943.

Universal Oil Loses Globe Patent Suit

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled against the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, in a patent infringement suit against the Globe Oil & Refining Company. The court held that the Dubbs patent was not infringed by Globe Refining, and that the Egloff patent was invalid. The patents deal with converting heavy crude oils to lighter oils and gasoline.

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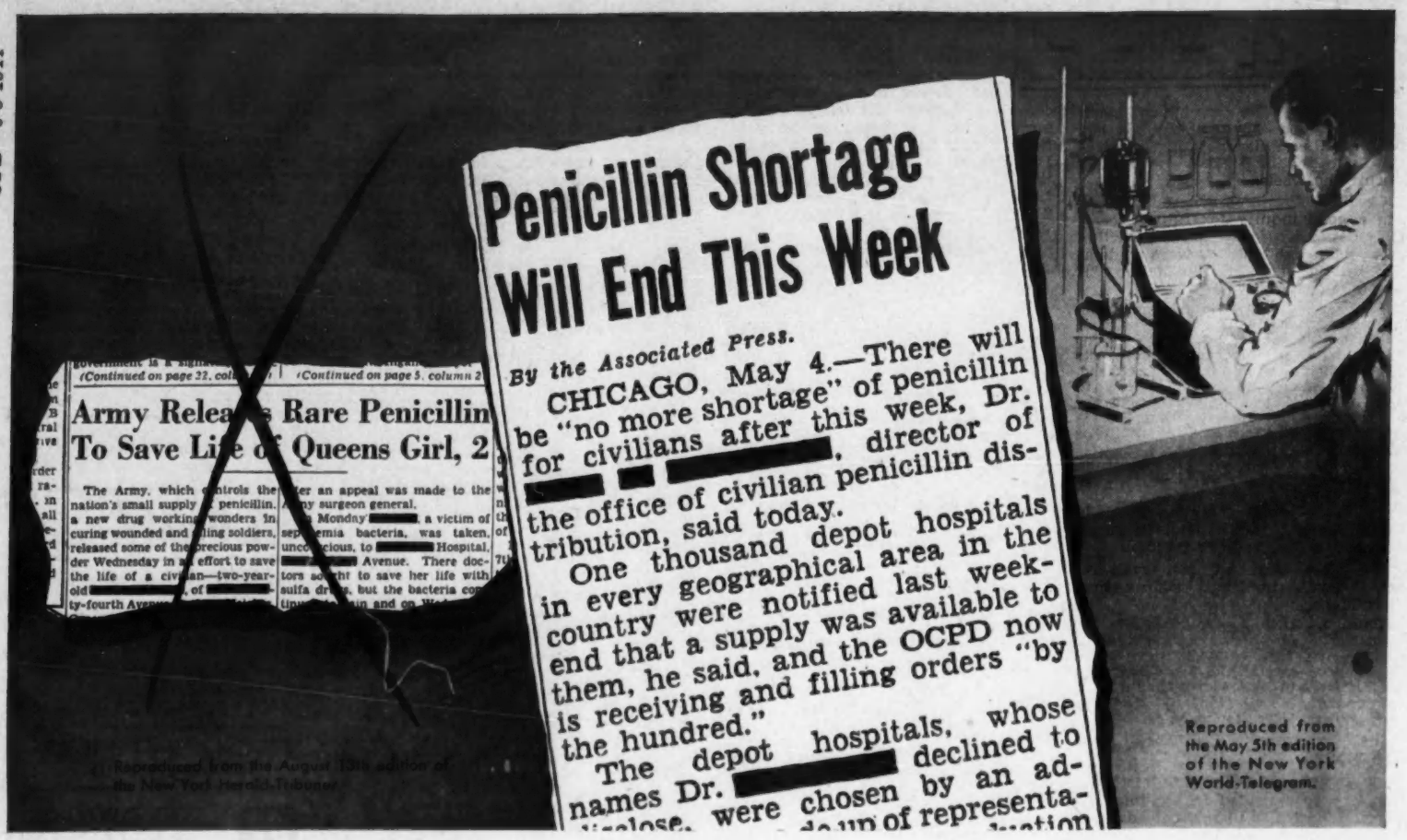
Army Releases Rare Penicillin To Save Life of Queens Girl, 2
Penicillin Shortage Will End This Week
By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, May 4.—There will be "no more shortage" of penicillin for civilians after this week, Dr. [redacted], director of the office of civilian penicillin distribution, said today.
One thousand depot hospitals in every geographical area in the country were notified last week-end that a supply was available to them, he said, and the OCPD now is receiving and filling orders "by the hundred."
The depot hospitals, whose names Dr. [redacted] declined to
Reproduced from the May 5th edition of the New York World-Telegram.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The expected decline in prices for hard and soft mercurials came at last midweek in the drug and fine chemical market. The change in favor of buyers was the result of the extended reduction in the cost of quicksilver since the last previous decline in mercurial quotations, and, since reports have favored the view that quicksilver values are tending toward stabilization around $100 per flask, stabilization of the mercurial schedule at approximately current levels was thought likely. The prices in butylacetate and alcohol were extended through June.

A news broadcast on the official Turkish radio at Ancora contained the statement that when Turkey stopped shipping chrome ore to Germany she also stopped exports of Turkish opium to that country. Attempt to secure confirmation of such action failed in this market. There has been a renewal of domestic opium stocks, and, though consumption runs high, the needs are apparently met.

During the period under review, the Office of Price Administration amended its control order on prices for corn syrup, permitting an advance ranging from 30c. to 54c. per hundred pounds on unmixed syrup in bulk and barrels. The rise was sufficient to cover additional cost of production and packaging.

Methanol production and stock data was released by the Bureau of the Census, and revealed a total production of 1,082,536 gallons of natural methanol, and 17,696,000 gallons of synthetic methanol since January 1. The output of synthetic has increased each month this year, but that of natural has fluctuated.

One hundred forty-two wholesale druggists, reporting to the Bureau of the Census, aggregate sales of $25,697,000 in April, showed a loss of 16 percent over March and a less than 0.5 percent increase in inventories. In comparison with April, 1943, their sales were off 5 percent and their inventories were 12 percent larger.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—According to the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission, production in the first quarter of 1944 totaled 2,347,843 pounds. Stocks were larger at the end of each month, those in hand as of March 31 being 881,272 pounds, or 131,936 pounds larger than the record as of January 31.

Acid, Tartaric.—With the Argentine shipping practically no crude tartar, and with Spanish raw materials going only to Great Britain, the fact that the Raw Materials Company has been able to get a liberal quantity of North African material for the domestic manufacturing consumers is the more welcome. That fact alone accounts for the fair ability of producers to meet their essential requirements at this time.

Alcohol.—Effective June 3, maximum prices on inter-distributor sales of antifreeze, formerly exempt from direct price control, will be the ceiling prices already established for sales to retailers. The amendment to the OPA price control also reduced to 3c. per gallon the freight absorption required by jobbers of type N antifreeze, natural volatile alcohol base, and type S, synthetic volatile alcohol base, antifreeze in individual shipments to retailers.

Blue Mass.—The official schedule is now $1.29 to $1.46 per pound; powder, $1.32 to $1.46.

Butyl Acetate.—Quotations on fermentation material remain unchanged for June business.

Butyl Alcohol.—The price of fermentation material remains unchanged for June business.

Calcium Tartrate.—Stocks increased to the extent of 250 bags, available to manufacturers of tartar products.

Calomel.—Prices were reduced 17c. per pound, making the market $1.88 to $1.89 per pound. This reflects, in part at least, the fact that the cost of raw material has declined substantially since the formerly prevailing schedule had been set.

Castor Oil.—Stocks of raw material have been increased by 2,973,000 pounds. The total of beans imported since January 1 has now reached 129,461,050 pounds, as against 133,270,600 pounds over the corresponding period a year ago. Some advices from Brazil have intimated that shippers there were not at all satisfied with the prevailing price structure on their export business.

Chicago, June 1.—Castor oil business is fair to active. Supplies are moving out well to the trade, and tone is stable. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codliver Oil.—Stocks have gained to the extent of 1,467 drums and 2 packages. The oil comes to a market of excellent consumption.

Corn Syrup.—OPA on May 30 increased by 30c. per hundred pounds the maximum prices for bulk, unmixed corn syrup, and bulk corn syrup solids. An additional increase, above the 30c., of 24c. per hundred pounds was permitted unmixed syrup sold in wood barrels, or 29c. per hundred pounds when sold in wood half-barrels. Sales in barrels are made to the armed forces and to small-volume civilian users. The increase covers the weighted average advance in barrel and half-barrel costs. Producers who have been making sales under an adjustable pricing order, issued March 14 last, are notified that the new prices are the "final action" upon which those sales were based and that further adjustable pricing is not permitted. The 42-degree syrup in barrels is now $4.221 per 100 pounds in car lots; 43 degree, $4.271.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Producers reduced prices 15c. per pound, making the schedule $1.59 per pound for crystals and $1.44 on granular and powdered material. This is the reflection of the sharp decline in quicksilver prices effected since the recently prevailing schedule on corrosive went into effect.

Glycerin.—Excellent production and consumption prevailed in a well-stabilized and generally steady market. Consumer requirements are being well and promptly met at the present time.

Chicago, June 1.—Activity in the glycerin market is rather extensive, and dealings have a brisk aspect, which is attesting to the fact that the trade generally seems to continue feeling favorable over the recent relaxing of supply regulations. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Fishliver Oils.—Consumption was reported steadily maintained. Requirements for the armed forces, lend-lease, and civilian accounts are substantial, and there is no surplus of supplies wherewith to meet the needs. Ceiling prices govern transactions.

San Francisco, May 29.—Market quiet, with no trading reported. Livers in very light supply with low potency arrivals from Mexico. Ceiling prices maintained.

Menthol.—High cost Brazilian menthol continues to reach manufacturing consumers in this market, the most recent gain in supply totaling 302 cases. Much of the additional supply was owned by consumers for some time past and unsold reserves continue at inconsequential levels. This merchandise was bought at prices in excess of $15 per pound and prior to April 17 and for which letters of credit had been established before that date. It should be kept in mind that not more than $15 per pound, f.o.b. United States ports, duty paid, may be paid for menthol bought after April 17. Such purchases may not be sold here by importers at more than $16.50 per pound in quantities of 500 pounds or more; nor above $16.75 to $16.90 for smaller quantities.

Mercurials.—Prices for calomel, corrosive sublimate, red and yellow tech-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn syrup, 54c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

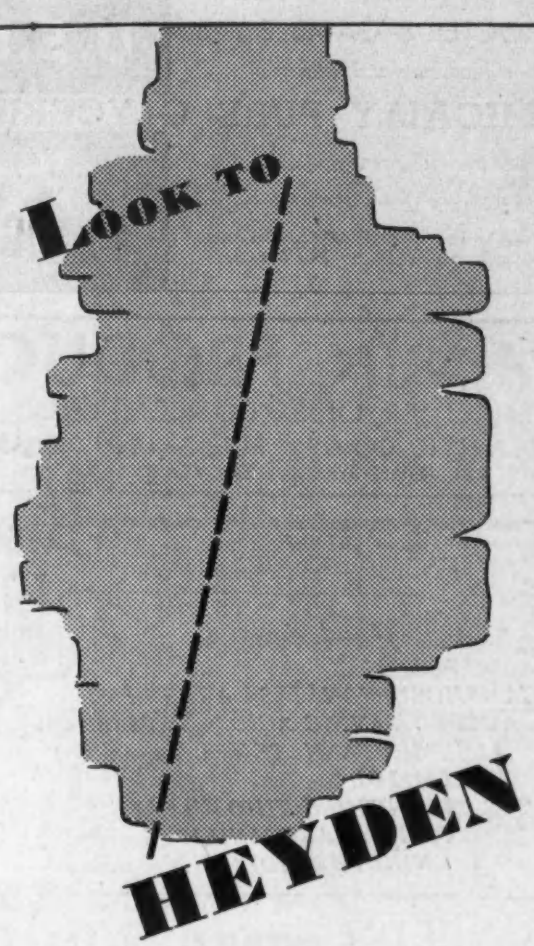
Calomel, 17c. per lb.
Corrosive sublimate, 15c. per lb.
Mercury oxide, yellow, 19c. per lb.
Mercurials, soft, 7c. to 10c. per lb.
Red precipitate, N.F., 19c. per lb.
White precipitate, 16c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
240.6	241.1	241.7	241.0

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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nical oxide, red precipitate, and white precipitate were reduced on May 31. The decline ranged 15c. to 19c. per pound and established levels from 7% to 8% below the schedule which the new prices supplanted. Later on, blue mass was reduced 7c. per pound, to $1.29 to $1.46; powder, $1.32 to $1.46; iodide, red, $3.90; yellow, $4; mercury ointment, 50 percent, $1.54 to $1.56; mercury and chalk, $1.42 to $1.44.

Methanol.—The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, released production and stock data for March operations. The data are:—

	Gallons	
	Production	Stocks
Methanol, natural.....	360,536	258,575
Synthetic	6,270,000	5,939,000

Total production of natural since January 1 is now 1,082,536 gallons; of synthetic, 17,696,000 gallons.

Milk Powder.—Purchases made by the War Food Administration during the period May 10 through May 16 were:—Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 3,487,010 pounds; roller process, 5,329,715 pounds. Whole milk powder, 162,000 pounds.

Quicksilver.—The spot quotation as openly named at the market was $110 to $115 per flask. Statements of manufacturing consumers were that they believed it possible to buy at $100 to $105 per flask, a statement that received no corroboration by agents of the mines.

San Francisco, May 29.—Trading continues but only on spot metals. No futures being placed. Price unchanged as in previous two weeks.

Red Precipitate.—Prices were reduced 19c. per pound, making the market $2.17 to $2.19 per pound.

White Precipitate.—Prices were reduced 16c. per pound, making the market $1.98 per pound.

A.S.T.M. to Meet In New York June 26

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria June 26 to 30. At the general session on June 28 the report of committee E-10 on standards will be made, as well as the report of committee E-9 on research.

Other committees scheduled to report during the meeting include D-13 on textile; D-12 on soaps and other detergents; D-17 on naval stores; D-6 on paper and paper products; D-20 on plastics; D-16 on industrial aromatic hydrocarbons; D-1 on paint, varnish, lacquer and related products; and C-7 on lime.

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POMACE—33 bgs, Woburn Chemical Co
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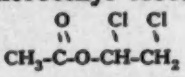

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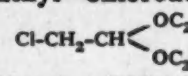

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22-14—37th AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Purchasing Agents

—Continued from page 7

the cost of production or maintenance. Also we now have a whole new world of substitute and synthetic materials to chose from and apply that principle to —and it won't be easy to keep decisions well above that 50-50 breaking point that separates good and successful purchasing agents from those who fail to measure up to the requirement of the job.

We hear much about the use of historical quotas to maintain pre-war competition in the transition and reconversion. That may be done for a brief period while labor is scarce, but don't put any chips on historical anything—history records, conditions and happenings of the past; today will be yesterday—tomorrow.

Materials Substitution

Col. George S. Brady, Ordnance Department, Services of Supply, Washington, in discussing material substitutions, said, in part:—

Fully half of the material substitutions that have become necessary since the start of the war have been real improvements, either because the new material was better for the job, or because it forced redesign and reconsideration of the product so that when the old material is again available it will be used with better effect.

There is no reason why we cannot do better business after the war with the tremendous number of new products if the leaders of governments will have the vision to co-ordinate some of the advanced ideas into laws that will enable us to obtain the raw materials where they are most economically mined or grown. We have heard much about democracy being a system of rule by law rather than a rule by men. Then why does that not apply to international affairs as well?

We already have international trade agreements and quota systems in sugar, coffee, and lately one in wheat. Such systems permit each country to know in advance what the foreign demand will be for its products. Before the war there were quota systems in rubber and quinine, but these were systems of private monopolies and were more vicious than any of the domestic private monopolies that existed before the passage of the anti-trust laws. International control is a function of governments and is a dangerous thing in the hands of private cartels.

Plant Disposal

Hanc A. Klagsbrunn, deputy director of the Surplus War Property Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in discussing principles for plant disposal, said, in part:—

We are making a detailed inventory of all the machine tools and other production equipment we own. It will list separately each item, giving all information necessary for disposition, such as name of manufacturer, type, condition, age, cost, location, drive, attachments, special features, etc.

In addition, we are just completing a shorter survey which will classify our machine tools into approximately 180 major types showing us in handy form the quantity and location of these different types.

In the disposition of Government plants, there are a number of points that must be considered. They have been well enunciated and clearly established in recent months.

1. For one thing, we must guard against the creation of monopolies and economic concentrations.
2. For another, we must encourage the participation of local interests and of small enterprises in the use and acquisition of these facilities.
3. Then, too, we must determine what facilities should be retained as standby for security purposes; Mr. Clayton is arranging with the Services to have such surveys undertaken.

Gradual Reconversion

John H. Martin, War Production Board's program implementation officer, told the meeting that he was of the opinion that large-scale reconversion will never occur, but felt that a gradual reconversion would take place.

Postwar Government Control

J. Anton de Haas, William Zeigler professor of international relationships, Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, in discussing government control over business, in part, said—

While our business men are fed up with government control, and it is understandab'e that they should hope for the date to come when once again they will be able to direct their affairs without reference to government bureaus, it seems most unlikely that a so-called free competitive system can be established soon after hostilities cease.

Nor is it likely that it would be to the best interests of business men to close down government control immediately. If we are to avoid confusion and dislocation of industry, the process of industrial demobilization must take place according to a carefully worked out and government-controlled plan.

He said that much of the buying on the part of European nations would for some time after the war come under strict government control or under the supervision of government agencies. Very little opportunity will exist to dispose of goods, except with the approval of the governments concerned, he said.

Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, in discussing "What

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Immediate Problems Are We Facing in War Production," in part, said:—

Our problem has been further complicated by the fact that a new heavy artillery program recently had to be added to our other tasks. This has considerably tightened up our steel supply, and we have had to ask the steel industry to double its efforts in the third quarter. While most of the problems of materials have been successfully solved by now, the manpower shortage remains a very real one. Even this problem can be quickly licked, however, if everyone does his part. I don't like the dissention at all which is now coming up between industry and labor. Much more work could be done with less manpower if everyone works together.

The manpower problem is most acute at this time in the forgings and castings industry where much hard and dirty work has to be done. The situation is particularly critical in malleable castings since we must put out 3,000,000 engines for propulsion alone this year.

When the turn really comes, we will be ready at the War Production Board to see to it that the termination of war contracts is handled in an intelligent fashion. It is necessary to realize, however, that even after the German phase of the war is over, military production will still have to be large because our supply lines in the Pacific will be long.

Terminations therefore must start where we need the manpower for remaining war production most. The further improvement of military programs must come first. After that is done we will see to it, however, that we have the machinery ready for a speedy increase in civilian production, and I can assure you that we will then know where we are going.

Containers Situation

Revision of WPB order L-317 further curtailing quotas of cartons and other fiber containers aggravated the interest of purchasing agents in the already troublesome problems of containers. This was manifested in scores of questions from the floor to WPB representatives who presented general reviews of the situation with respect to various types of containers.

The serious limiting of production and distribution by container shortages was stressed by E. J. Degen, acting director of the Containers Division, who urged all possible conservation and reuse. Reviewing the various types, he said:—

As we go down the list we find that the type of steel used in packaging will be extremely tight in the third quarter of 1944, with forecasts a little on the optimistic side for the fourth quarter but subject to invasion developments. This means to us, of course, that the demand for all types of metal containers will be considerably greater than the supply during this period. The glass situation seems to be much better today than it was a year ago, but we still have more orders than we can fill. As you know, glass production is closely linked with the paperboard situation and it is quite likely that paper will be the controlling factor in this industry for many months to come.

There are not enough wooden containers to go around, which means that it is "touch and go" on nailed wooden boxes wired-bound boxes, baskets and crates. However, the new number lumber control program will permit the War Production Board to direct the end product use of lumber much more specifically than it has been able to do before, and we have reason to believe that such an essential use as containers will receive satisfactory treatment under forthcoming allocations. In a word, we hope to have more lumber for containers as a result of this program than we have had recently. On the other hand, it would be foolish to think that we will be able to get all the lumber we need.

Fiber drums and textile bags are pretty well in balance due to the existing orders controlling these fields but even here we are on almost a week-to-week basis.

Consumer packages were covered by R. F. Segur, who made the point that glass production, more than doubled, was held back by lack of soda ash. He looked for some easing with respect to closures for glass containers as aluminum became available for such uses.

Users of corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers, whose products do not carry high priorities, are experiencing difficulties in obtaining adequate containers, and the supplies may become shorter, said P. F. Paul, chief of the fiberbox section. If the second-quarter recommended production of container board could be maintained during the second half of the year, the industry would produce 4,400,000 tons of fiber containers this year, an increase of 17 percent over 1942 production and 8 percent over 1943. Such an accomplishment in the face of pulp, labor, transportation and equipment shortages, reflects the vital needs of shipping war materials to the armed services, he pointed out.

Urging the full cooperation of all industries in the conservation of fiber containers, Mr. Paul said that collections of waste paper, a vital requirement of the container board industry, were still inadequate, although improving slightly. Unless the waste paper collection campaign, supplementing the normal supplies of this material is maintained, the resulting

—*Continued on page 70*

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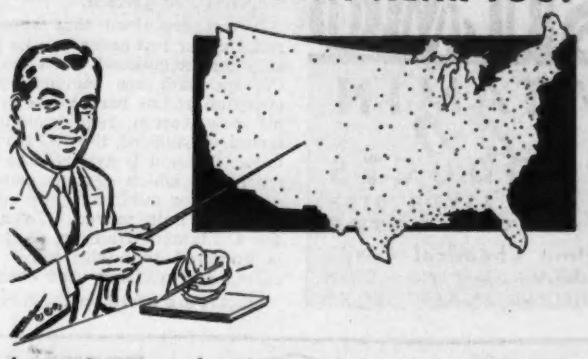

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Fiber Container

—Continued from page 3

tions, 60 percent; ink, 70 percent; matches, 70 percent; paint, varnishes, roof coatings and cements (this item includes but is not limited to pigmented oil or oleoresinous; ready mixed, semipaste or paste, white lead in oil, colors in oil, pigmented or clear lacquers, resin emulsion paste, caseinpaste, vegetable protein paste, casein and calcimine paints in dry forms or other paints and paint materials in dry form), 70 percent; perfumes and toilet preparations (not cosmetics) 60 percent; shoe polish, cleaners, creams, dressings, dyes and preservatives, 70 percent; soap, except industrial, 80 percent.

It was explained that appeals for relief under this order will be granted only in exceptional cases and after the appellant has demonstrated that every effort has been made to reduce his new carton requirements. The technical staff of the WPB's Paperboard Division is available to suggest means by which cartons can be redesigned for minimum pulp consumption per unit moved. In addition, the Containers Division of the WPB is prepared to advise ways of procuring and utilizing used containers.

Quotas are based on the footage and tonnage of board used in the base period, in the form of new shipping containers. Nothing in the amended order changes new carton ratings as assigned under the rating Order P-146. It does, however, provide for the first time that users must certify to their suppliers that they are purchasing containers in accordance with existing orders.

Demobilization Bill

—Continued from page 3

programs to be followed within specific industries or areas. Any disagreement between a contracting agency and the War Production Board would be submitted to the Director of War Mobilization and Post-War Adjustment, whose decision would be final.

7. Protection for small business in civilian production. Special allocations of materials to small manufacturers for civilian production are provided. Expansion and resumption of civilian production is to be promoted to the extent that the military situation permits. Concerns that are ready to resume civilian production are not to be delayed merely because their competitors may still be tied up in war production.

8. Operation of the United States Employment Service. In order to make available full information on job opportunities during the demobilization period, The United States Employment Service is continued as a nationally operated system for a period of two years after the end of the war.

9. Strengthening of unemployment compensation system. Federal assistance is provided for State unemployment trust funds that get into financial difficulties. Furthermore, all States are to provide benefits for at least twenty-six weeks, extend benefits to employees of concerns with less than eight workers, and pay maximum benefits of at least $25 per week.

10. Housing and public works. The National Housing Agency is instructed to develop a comprehensive post-war housing program, for submission to the President and the Congress. The Federal Works Agency is authorized to lend local communities' funds for the advance planning of local public works, in order to help establish a backlog of public works projects.

The surplus property title of S. 1730, which appeared in the bill when it was originally introduced February 22, has been left out, in view of the fact that consultations are now under way with Mr. Will Clayton, Surplus Property Administrator, and others, with regard to the development of surplus property legislation. It was indicated, however, that legislative action on surplus property would soon be forthcoming.

'Foreign' Buying Agents

—Continued from page 7

form the functions of an exporter, divert scarce materials to foreign countries. OPA explained:

Because of a shortage in merchandise, some manufacturers, who previously did not engage in export trade and do not have the organization or facilities to do so, have forced export merchants to become purchasing agents in order to secure goods. Some export merchants, even without this coercion, have begun calling themselves purchasing agents and paying manufacturers export prices in order to secure larger amounts of available products. In these cases the manufacturer gets the export premium, but he performs no export function. The purchasing agent charges a commission in addition to the export price. Export prices are thereby increased and diversion of material is encouraged.

OPA said. This practice, now prohibited, has led to higher prices to foreign customers and has tended to

Cascara Discussed In Penick Booklet

"Cascara" is the title of a booklet being distributed by S. B. Penick & Co., botanical drugs, 50 Church Street, New York. In the booklet is described the cultivation, growth, collecting and marketing as well as application of cascara. Contained in the booklet is a good-sized sample of the powdered extract.

Herman Meyer Drug Now Hema Drug Company

Herman Meyer Drug Company, Maspeth, N. Y., has changed its name to Hema Drug Company. The activities and operation of the company are under the sole management of Arthur Berg.

Dr. Briscoe Appointed To WMC Training Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Herman T. Briscoe, vice-president and dean of the faculties of Indiana University, has been named associate director of the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission. Dr. Briscoe was graduated from Indiana University with the degrees of A.B. in 1917 and A.M. in 1923. He received his Ph.D. in 1924. He has been a professor at Indiana University since 1928.

Lee Wiltsee Honored

Lee Wiltsee, vice-president and treasurer of The Wm. S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cincinnati, was tendered a banquet by Thurston Merrell, president, in celebration of Mr. Wiltsee's fifty years of service with the company. Among guests at the banquet, held at Cincinnati's Queen City Club, were these employes, all of whom have been with The Merrell Company for forty years or more, and whose combined service record totals 275 years.

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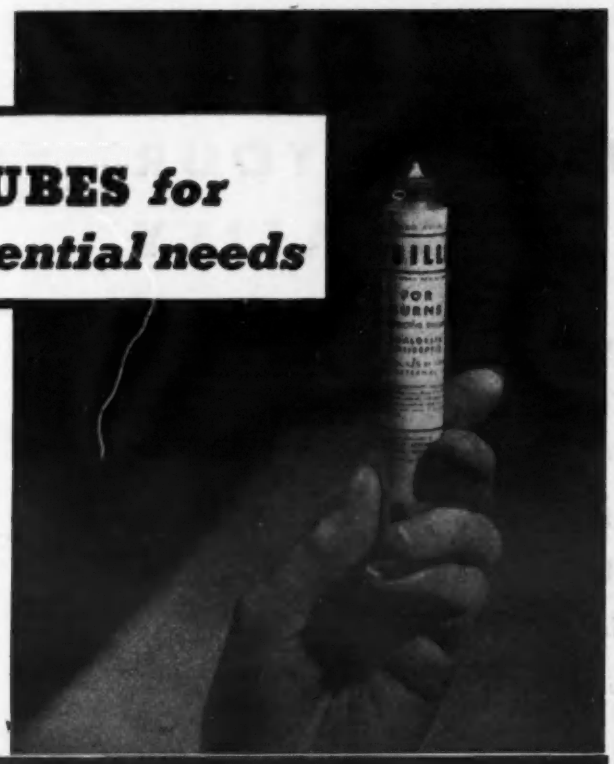

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Demand for botanical crude drugs continued to be light last week. Manufacturing consumers were not in the market for much more stock than immediate necessity required, and, since stocks were definitely short, it was difficult to create a volume of spot sales in excess of moderate size. The undertone of the market continued firm to strong, the result of undersupply and high replacement price ideas in the primary market.

Some bloodroot appeared in local offerings during the period under review at prices substantially higher than the last nominal figures noted. Colombo root was reported higher for replacement, a condition reflected locally where stocks were at low levels. N. F. hops occupied a strong and higher price position.

Of interest to distributors of condimentals was the request on May 22 of Federal attorneys for a summary judgment and a dismissal of the temporary injunction against the War Food Administration attempt to seize 6,600,000 pounds of black pepper. The government's brief cited the war powers of the President to requisition foodstuffs for distribution not only to the armed forces, but to civilians as well. Action was requested of the court on June 1, or as soon thereafter as possible. This case is viewed as one of critical interest to trade in general, since it challenges the legality of government seizures or requisitions of any or all merchandise for use by others than by the armed forces.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Jobbing demand well maintained, and undertones show considerable strength at the moment. Prices firm.

Fir.—No surplus stock of either variety held in this market. Demand routine but at a very good level of volume.

Barks

Cocillana.—The stocks carried over are light this year, and a liberal replacement program must be successful if consumer requirements during the next consuming season are to be met even reasonably well.

Cramp.—The supply outlook for N. F. bark is not encouraging at the present time, since the lack of a generally broad consuming market operates against a wide and large collection of the item, even though the prices obtainable are very high.

Orange Peel.—The spot position of Haitian bark was still rather easy, and prices tended in favor of consumers. Activity was moderate.

Sassafras.—Some reports suggest that collection has been moderately stimulated in the primary market, and at the moment the crop prospect has improved to a limited degree.

White Pine.—Some dealers report a gain in the quantities being offered from the source. The improvement in that respect has been moderate.

Wild Cherry.—Prices in the country average high, but the available supply seems to have increased some, if not much, regardless of what may be obtainable in the way of replacement prices.

Beans

Vanilla.—Naturally, much interest centers on the beans that started for this country some time back, but which must be transshipped before being finally en route here, and which, therefore, are likely to be delayed for what period of time no one can successfully forecast at present. It is reported, also, that much of the en route supply is already sold into consumption and, when the shipment finally is docked, it is not likely that substantial quantities will be available as warehouse reserves of the leading importers. The market continues firm in all its aspects.

Berries

Cubeb.—None has appeared in this market for a long time past, during which there have been eager buyers. None is expected soon.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Bloodroot, 60c. per lb.
Colombo root, 3c. per lb.
Hops, 6c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, bleached, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Laurel leaves, Cyprus, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California, brown, 1½c. per lb.
Niger seed, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, good, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
254.2	249.6	262.2	259.3

Saw Palmetto.—Maintained at strong and relatively high prices, but not subject to much demand now.

Flowers

Clover.—Price ideas in the country continue relatively high, but the season is young, and some hope to replenish exhausted stocks at fair price levels in the not far distant future.

Elder.—Stocks carried over are exceptionally small this year. Present offerings are much under normal volume, and there is doubt that collection will be up to usual quantities.

Gums

Arabic.—Prices held free from further open market decline, although conditions seemed rather to favor buyers over sellers. Substantial quantities are warehoused against consumer requirements, and a considerable hiatus in further arrivals would not materially affect the spot supply situation at this time.

Locust Bean.—Relief from shortage has brought considerable quantities to the market at or about 75c. per pound. Some Spanish shippers have been attempting to raise their market to the levels at which manufacturing consumers expect and do purchase spot deliveries. Naturally, dealers refuse to pay such limits, and the supply situation here at present allows them to remain aloof from Spain if that be necessary.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—Holding very firm under well-controlled stocks here and in the primary market.

Henbane.—Reasonably steady on spot at this time, but not subject to exceptional demand.

Laurel.—Cyprus material was lower at 30c. to 31c. per pound, and Turkish was down to 33c. to 34c. Greek and Portuguese material was unobtainable, ceilings for which were 55c. to 60½c. per pound, and 16.65c. to 18.315c. per pound, according to quantity and prices on an adjusted basis.

Sage.—Spanish goods were lowered to 21½c. to 22c. per pound. The ceiling prices on Spanish ranged 32.375c. to 35.6125c. per pound on an adjusted basis. The adjusted basis for Cyprus goods is 46½c. to 51.15c. per pound, as to quantity.

Thyme.—Spanish sells well under the adjusted ceiling of 23.125c. to 25.4375c. per pound for Atlantic and 23¼c. to 25.575c. for Mediterranean. The spot price is 19½c. to 20c.

Miscellaneous

Lycopodium.—The primary market sheds light on its overall view of the market. Present prices are the result of less demand for former users, overcollection in 1943, and a frozen stock in some quarters anxious to reduce their holdings. Since collections range from August until November, no new crop is now offered. Some sellers have been slow to acknowledge the facts, and groups of people with small lots have been built up a certain amount of pressure, with a tendency to reduce prices. Replacement of stocks to sell at present prices is not expected, since collectors last year sold at less than $3.25 per pound unless

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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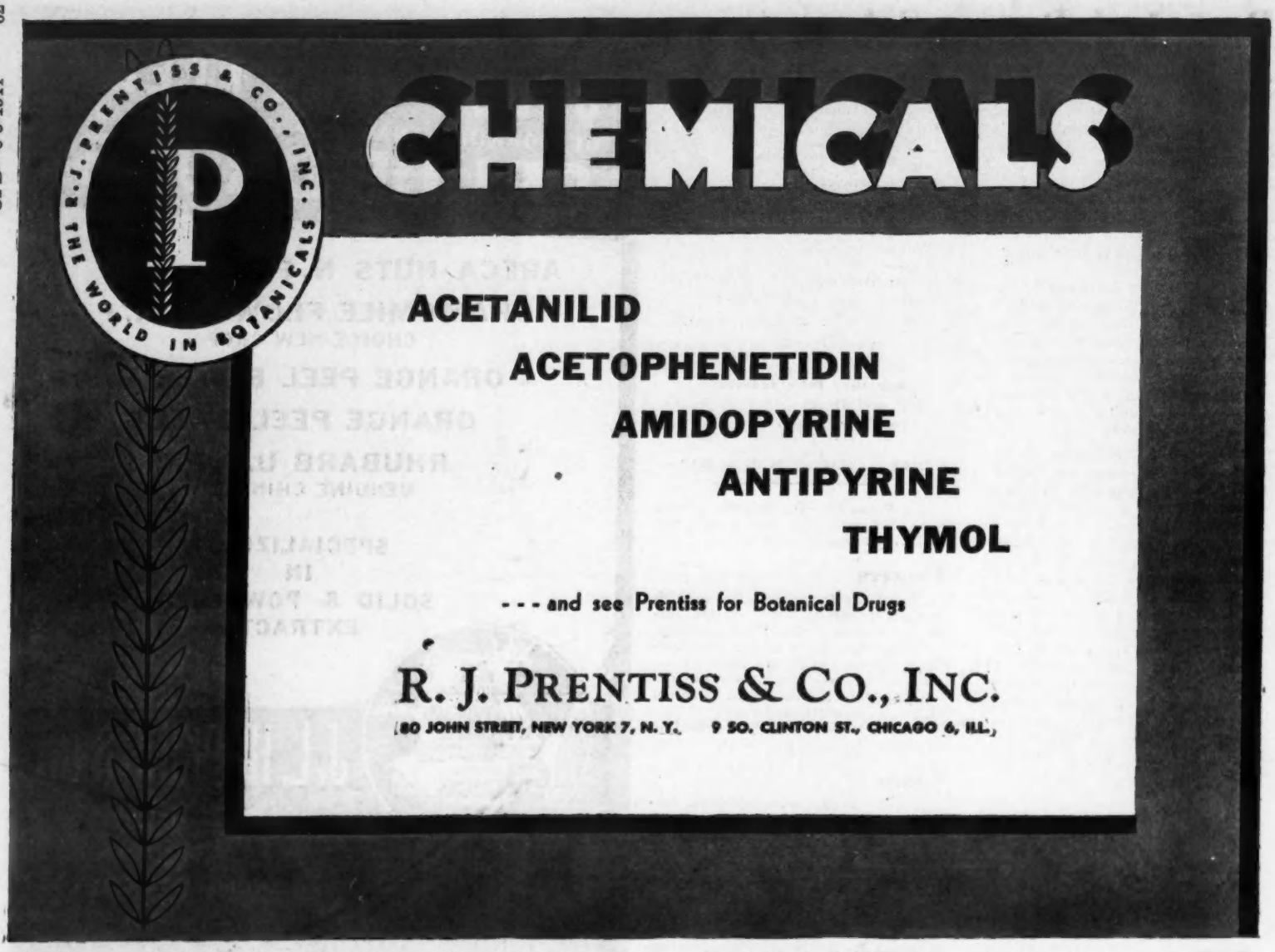
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in late November. Many got $4 per sold at less than $3.25 per pound until late in November. Many got $4 per pound. Collection this year appears to hinge on the development of a market more remunerative than that of the moment. The fact remains, however, that spot goods are offered at $3 per pound, and buyers thereat would get a real welcome in some quarters.

Roots

Aletris.—Hard to get in primary market and definitely nominal on spot. Replacement cost would be very high.

Blood.—One quarter has achieved a limited success in restoring a supply subject to firm orders, usually accepted only from regular customers. The price ranges $1.85 to $2 per pound, subject to prior sale.

Colombo.—Reported scarce by all suppliers. Replacement higher. Spot advanced to 17c. to 18c. per pound.

Musk. — Good demand finds little stock available at this time.

Serpentaria. — Scarce everywhere and consequently strong, with prices as quoted being virtually nominal in most quarters as to immediate deliveries.

Turmeric.—Some powdered Alleppy available at 18c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise.—Cyprus steady at 28½c. to 29c. per pound. Recleaned Mexican, 20½c. to 21c.

Caraway.—Syrian dewhiskered firm at 65c. to 67c. per pound. Morocco dewhiskered, up to 70c. to 71c. Some dewhiskered Spanish at 68c. to 70c.

Celery.—Showing resistance to further decline, now that spot and replacement is virtually the same. The official and adjusted ceiling on India seed is 42¼c. to 46.475c. per pound, as to quantity, against the spot asking price of 20½c. to 21c.

Fennel.—Indian is nominal at 16½c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—Minimum at 18c. to 18½c. per pound for domestic seed.

Mustard. — Montana reports rains sufficient to encourage planting.

Niger.— Reduced to 20c. to 20½c. per pound.

—*Continued on page 70*

Hempseed Germination Reported in Recent Offerings

Much of the hempseed offered in recent times in the New York market as sterilized material has been, in fact, capable of germination, according to the Philadelphia Seed Company, of Philadelphia. Change in the Federal government program of growing hemp to make rope left the authorities with substantial stocks of planting seed when the official hemp cultivation areas were sharply reduced some time back. This seed was sold into commercial channels with the provision that it be sterilized before its resale to consumers.

According to the Philadelphia Seed Company, not a single lot of the so-called lots of sterile hempseed offered in recent months from New York were in fact sterile insofar as the lots that come to the company's attention. As a practical matter, the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, has viewed seed that tests less than 1 percent viable as being within the exemption clauses of the marihuana act, but it also says that the law makes no reference for any degree of viability under which degerminated seed may still be considered exempt from the requirements of the law.

It was also pointed out that, under the law, buyer and seller are equally subject to its provisions and also to the fine penalty of $1 per ounce of seed sold upon conviction of having sold hempseed that will germinate.

Anchor Hocking Makes Glynn Pacific Coast Head

James J. Glynn has been made sales manager of the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation's Pacific coast operations —the Pacific Coast Closure Division and the Maywood Glass Company, both of Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Glynn succeeds Hugh Crawford, resigned.

Ace Laboratories Moves

Ace Laboratories, manufacturer of paints and varnishes is now located at 1614 Coutant avenue, Lakewood 7, Ohio. For the past seven years the company had been located in North Ridgeville, Ohio.

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Gum Aloe

Every pharmacopoeia compiled in the United States listed gum aloe. The first was printed in 1781 for use in the Military Hospital of "The Army of the United States of America" at Lititz, Lancaster County, Pa. Item No. 56 was:

Take: Gum asae foetida, 1 scruple.
Aloes, succotrin. 5 grains.
Muscilag. gum arabic as needed.
Shape mass into four pills.
Dosage, one to four pills. For use in acute gastritis when accompanied by severe constipation which frequently occur in malignant intestinal fever, to drive out the decomposed wind.

Today, Socotrine, Curacao and Cape aloe are USP in commerce. Legend says that King Alexander the Great, obeying the advice of Aristotle, captured the island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean after conquering the Indies. He removed its inhabitants and colonized the island with Ionian Greeks whom he ordered to preserve the aloe plant indespensible in making certain remedies. The aloe of the Dutch West Indies and South Africa are hybrids of the original plant preserved on the island of Socotra.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The Foreign Economic Administration report that 100,000 pounds of Sicilian lemon oil have reached this country was the outstanding development in the market for essential oils last week. This was fast work on the part of a government authority in getting needed raw materials to this country from reoccupied territory; the move in that direction had been made in lemon oil around the first of May. The announcement by FEA shed no light on when, in what quantities, and at what price the War Food Administration would effect distribution of the shipment sent here by the army, but New York dealers are already pressing for prompt action, so that the oil may be quickly applied to relieve the present shortage in spot stocks.

Success in this venture caused hope for an extension of importations of essential oils not only from Italy and Sicily, but also from French North Africa to rise once more. Also, the hope for a substantial replacement of spot stocks of oils produced in French Oceania. All of such oils are in very small spot supply, or are totally lacking, and all of them would find eager buyers should they become available.

The general undertone of the spot market continued to be very firm. Satisfactory progress in peppermint and spearmint planting, cultivation and growth was reported. Spanish oils seemed to be in excellent supply, and were available under price conditions rather more favorable for buyers than for sellers. Lemongrass was reported again trending toward tight position as manufacturing consumers have taken up substantial quantities that recently sold under depressed prices. Substitutes and replacement products held a high position in the sales volume of the week under review.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Sweet oil remained unchanged in price last week but the undertone was reasonably easy and a deal of competition accompanied fair selling throughout the period.

Anise.—Practically nothing could be found on the spot except replacement and substitute material.

Bay.—Demand showed some signs of freshening and undertones upon which prices were based steadier to firmer. No tendency toward further shading of quotations could be found.

Bergamot. — Although the government has succeeded in landing some Sicilian lemon oil in this country, the official statement to that effect said that the Foreign Economic Administration was still trying to get bergamot oil shipped but that it had had no word from the Allied Control Commission as to when shipments might be expected. When it does, FEA will control its disposal here at a "reasonable price."

Cananga.—Not a great deal of unsold stock was held here and the market had a strong undertone throughout the period. Prices in most directions verged on being nominal.

Capsicum (Oleoresin). — Stocks become available when ordered. There is little in the way of a manufactured reserve in the hands of some makers.

Caraway. — An extremely limited amount of oil was still available but most dealers report inability to fill any orders at the present time.

Citronella.—Stocks gained to the extent of 20 drums and came on a market confirmed as being in very steady price position.

Clove.—The market was steady. Demand was rather routine throughout the period but requirements seemed to have been well cared for at all times. Prices were well maintained in the absence of any real competition.

Eucalyptus. — The shortage was acute. Most former dealers offered none now nor did they hold out much hope of doing so in the near future. So far as prices were concerned, the market was nominally around $1.20 per pound.

Geranium.—There exists a real hope that red tape may be eventually cut and direct replacement shipments obtained from French Oceania. It appears that holders there expect to get very high prices, but the limits possible here have been urged steadily in the direction of getting stocks saleable at not in excess of United States ceilings.

Juniper.—Oil produced in this country will be rather high cost material. Also, it was reported that many berries available have been exported to Cuba for making gin, the quality being unacceptable for such manufacture in this country.

Lemongrass.—The market is tightening. Absorption of low priced oil has run to a substantial length and the result is a reduction in reserves and a return of upward tendency in the general structure.

Lemon.—One hundred thousand pounds of Sicilian lemon oil have reached the United States. It is held by the Federal Economic Administration which agency received it from the army as the result of activity abroad by the Allied Control Commission. Because it is classified as a "food," distribution will be ordered by the War Food Administration. Although not decided definitely, FEA believes that it will be sold at ceiling prices. FEA in this transaction is acting more or less as an agent for the army, and the army will receive the proceeds of the sales. Buyers have formed in line already, many of them with priorities needed for delivery to government agencies.

Lime.—Holding very steady on this market at present but with demand not pressing very actively at the present time.

Nutmeg. — The market remained virtually clear of supply, a fact that is supported by the continued sales of substitute and replacement products in a market of fairly substantial size.

Orange.—The stronger and somewhat higher market recently reported continued well maintained throughout the past week. Although stocks were in excellent shape, demand was also active and acted in full support of sellers' price views.

Peppermint. — Planting, cultivation, and crop growth was reported to be fairly satisfactory at this time. With practically the entire crop in, the trade awaits a Department of Agriculture report of the acreage planted this year. On such a report it would be possible to erect approximate production prospects if conditions are such as to produce a normal yield. There is more oil available on spot than for some time past.

Pimento.—Not overly well stocked but also not scarce. Moderate stocks prevailed and prices were firm.

Rosemary.—In very good supply. Business was not overly active and conditions suggested that manufacturing consumers had a market that was favorable for buying activity.

Sandalwood.—Demand was moderate to light but with supplies definitely conservative, the price position was one of substantial stability.

Sassafras.—No over supply was reported on this market but stocks have gained to the extent of 41 drums. All prices were firm.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—Not readily obtainable on spot at present and in definitely strong position when available at all.

Benzaldehyde.—Scarce in all directions. Prospects for a substantial increase in stocks for delivery to civilian users were not good. A strong situation prevailed in every aspect of the market.

Cinnamic Alcohol. — Not well stocked and in firm position. Many lacked spot stocks. Demand was good.

Ethyl Formate.—Although the price in California is 26c. to 32c. per pound, the article sold by essential oil houses on this market brought around 60c. per pound.

Eugenol.—Steady to firm and in fair spot supply at the moment. How-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
267.8	267.8	265.8	247.0

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ever, nothing like a surplus was in hand.

Heliotropine.—Firm and tending higher in some quarters where reports suggest a contraction in available stocks in the presence of good call.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Firm. Many have no spot stock and others hold but moderate amounts. Prices had a strong basis locally.

Linalool.—Considerable competition was reported in one quarter and a fair sized demand was occasionally supplied at less than the going quotation.

Menthol.—High cost Brazilian menthol was reported on this market but much of it had been sold into consumption some time back. This is stuff bought before the April 17 deadline after which spot sales could not be effected above $16.50 in large quantities, or $16.75 to $16.90 in smaller lots.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Undertones were firm. Stocks in resellers hands were moderate and the price position was thoroughly maintained since there was little opportunity for a competitive approach to selling.

Methyl Salicylate.—A ready market exists for the at present limited production capacity based on the amount of raw material diverted to the production of this material.

Musk.—The situation continued to be reasonably tight, although when the availability of raw material is reckoned, the producers have succeeded in doing a very good job in keeping some goods moving to consumers.

Safrol.—Steady to firm and under good demand that is maintained in excellent voulme at all times.

Lemon Oil Bought

—Continued from page 5

of the oil. The Allied Control Commission, acting on requests of importers made through FEA to obtain supplies of the oil, has purchased the oil, shipped it to the United States, told FEA to sell it and turn the proceeds over to the army.

There was no indication from WFA this week as to when it would have its distribution program ready for operation, but it is expected that a meeting of the Essential Oil Industry Advisory Committee will be called soon, where details of the program will be ironed out. It is believed that the distribution procedure followed will be that of making the oil available only to established purchasers on a historical basis.

FEA meanwhile is still endeavoring to have a substantial quantity of bergamot oil brought into the country from reconquered Italy, but as yet has received no word from the Allied Control Commission as to when to expect shipments. If and when this oil arrives, it was explained, its disposal in the United States will be handled solely by FEA, since it is not a "food" item, so not subpect to the jurisdiction of WFA. It will be sold at a "reasonable" price, it was added.

Inquiry is also being made by FEA with respect to supplies of other essential oils which may be available in the Mediterranean area, and the agency has established an industry advisory committee on essential oils to assist it in determining what oils are needed or desired in this country. It is emphasized that it is the aim of FEA to have all the essential oils needed in this country brought in as quickly as possible, in order to relieve the acute pressure on supplies brought about by the absence of any shipments since the start of the war, but dealers must recognize the fact that the source area is under military control and shipments can be made only as military operations will permit.

The advisory committee aiding the Drugs and Chemicals Section of FEA on essential oils problems is made up of representatives of the Dodge & Olcott Company, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., Antoine Chiris & Co., van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., and Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.

Heads Service Fund

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, has accepted the appointment as general chairman of the Disabled American Veterans National Service Fund.

Milling Cork to Be Allocated by WPB

Because of the serious decline in cork imports and the consequent need for dipping into decreasing cork stockpiles, grinding and milling cork will be allocated by specific end use beginning June 1, the War Production Board has announced. Corkwood, however, will not be included in this allocation program, since it is available in relatively easy supply, WBP said. Until such time as imports show a marked improvement, cork allocations will have to be greatly curtailed, except for direct war and the most essential civilian uses, WPB officials said.

Boric Acid Takes Caution Label in New York

The Board of Health of the City of New York has ordered all boric acid containers to be labeled "Caution: Not for Internal Use Except as a Mouthwash, Eyewash or Douche." In explaining its labeling decision, the health board stated that it decided not to label boric acid as a poison, "because it might decrease the precautionary significance of the poison label on certain other very dangerous preparations, such as bichloride of mercury, lye and insecticides."

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Petroleum Derivatives

Despite a notable easing of the hitherto tight civilian supply situation in heating oils, gasoline, petroleum solvents and liquefied petroleum gases on the Atlantic seaboard, resulting from a hugely increased Eastward overland movement by tankcars as well as from a steadily amplified flow through the "Little Big Inch" pipeline, a shortage of all these derivatives is still reported as reaching distressing proportions in the Midwest, Midcontinent and Pacific coast states.

Current movements of petroleum products into the East coast region, according to the Petroleum Administration for War, have been swelled almost 25 percent over those for the corresponding time last year, and are now even higher than prewar movements by water, when tankers were carrying 95 percent of these products to the Eastern seaboard. At present 44 percent of the petroleum derivatives is being delivered in this territory by tankcar, 38 percent by pipeline, 5 percent by barges and 13 percent by lake and ocean tankships.

Even in the Eastern states there is room for further improvement in gasoline available for motor fuels. But much worse conditions prevail in the gasoline supply setup in the Midwest, Midcontinent and Pacific coast regions, where the agricultural operations' demand is now reaching a peak and going largely unsatisfied. Already there is an acute shortage of third grade and tractor fuel there, with suppliers reporting that they have felt impelled to eliminate tankcar shipments in order to meet as much of the local farm demand as possible.

In the crude petroleum picture it is noteworthy that, although domestic production is running at a record-breaking pace and steadily rising, it is necessary to supplement this gigantic flow from our own oilfields with importations from Mexico, Venezuela and the Caribbean, in order to meet the unprecedented requirements of the war effort in the European and Pacific theatres.

Furthermore, the extraction of the more volatile elements from the crude oil, on a constantly increasing scale, to satisfy the gigantic demand for the liquefied gases and 100-octane gasoline called for in the air warfare, is keeping the quantity of these lighter hydrocarbons available for the making of civilian products at a relatively low level, with independent refineries being especially hard pressed in their endeavors to obtain enough crude oil to operate at anywhere near their full capacities.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Though the demand for aliphatics continues fairly brisk, there is an unmistakable diminution of the call for the high solvency aromatics still subject to allocation, as having their distillation points below 330 degrees, and also for the unallocated types of these aromatic solvents, due, in many instances, to the recent accumulation of inventories sufficient to carry the users for some time to come.

Meanwhile, with a fairly liberal supply of xylol available as the base for making these solvents, there seems to be sound reason to expect that the long-awaited revision of WPB's order M-150, insofar as it relates to these finished products, will release some of the now-allocated grades from such control, when this order, in amended form, is issued and becomes effective. And this revised order is now looked for momentarily.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Continues in seasonally keen request on military as well as civilian account. Prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent. — Buying interest on the part of the paint trade is still reaching sizable proportions. Market steady.

Mineral Spirit. — Moving steadily into consuming channels. Tone firm.

Rubber Solvent.—Being absorbed by the synthetic rubber makers almost as speedily as produced. Prices firmly held.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying by military and civilian interests is still running in high gear. Tone strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint industry continuing to take up sizable amounts of this naphtha specialty for war production and civilian accounts.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, Moffat, Tow Creek, Wilson Creek fields, Colorado, and Big Muddy field, Wyoming, 5c. per bbl.

Lubricating oil, neutral, Pennsylvania, 0.25 pour test, 150 vis., ½c. per gal.; 0.15 pour test, 150 and 200 vis., 1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 2.—Both war and non-war types of buying are reported in substantial volume in petroleum solvents in this area, and the additional inquiries also show probabilities that this activity will continue. Suppliers' positions here are said to be mostly tight.

Los Angeles, June 2.—Market for petroleum solvents and diluents on the Pacific coast still exhibits moderate activity and firmness. Paint and lacquer thinners continue in brisk call, with the allocated aromatic solvents being most ardently sought for.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Eastern refineries continue to secure enough high-pressure-resistant tankcars to convey all they require in this liquefied gas for their immediate needs and also have adequate storage tanks, but shippers in the Gulf and Midcontinent areas are still complaining of an insufficiency of these tankcars and storage facilities. Meanwhile, manufacturers of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber continue to take up the lion's share of all offerings, leaving only a meager quantity for home heating and other civilian industrial uses everywhere except on the East coast, where the demand for non-military purposes has waned considerably of late.

Heptane. — Buying interest continues moderately active. Tone steady.

Hexane.—Still in fairly steady request. Market firm.

Octanes.—Moving in increasing volume. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes.—In unabatedly brisk demand. No change in price structure.

Propane.—Market conditions in this liquefied gas continue identical with those prevailing in butane.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Routine movement continues to be recorded in all grades, with consumers of standard process types taking up virtually all current production. There is also a steady absorption of other types by domestic consumers, albeit there has been some slowing down of exports since those to Mexico have been banned.

Paraffin.—Crude scale continues in fairly sizable supply, although somewhat reduced by recent extensive exports. The principal development in this market of late, however, has been a slight improvement in the availability of low melting points which had hitherto been scarcest of the refined grades. As previously mentioned, Eastern as well as Western producers and suppliers are now generally using the ASTM designations for both crude scale and refined types, and OPD's price list is using these ASTM descriptions expressed in the appropriate Fahrenheit degrees.

Petrolatums. — U.S.P., veterinarian and technical types are still moving steadily into consuming channels, with prices firmly maintained.

White Mineral Wax.—Buying interest is holding up well in both U.S.P. and technical grades. Tone steady throughout the list.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum. — Although domestic production of crude oil continues to increase almost daily, it is still necessary to supplement the output of the American oilfields with importations from Mexico, Venezuela and the Caribbean in order to meet the gigantic requirements of the war effort and afford even a modest quota for the essential civilian industries. Arrivals of 60,202 barrels are noted.

Domestic production for the week ended May 27 averaged 4,514,000 barrels daily, an increase of 650 barrels over that for the previous week but 5,600 barrels less than WPB's recommendation for May.

PAW has eased government controls over the use of critical materials in oil well drilling in some California oil fields.

OPA has authorized individual markups of 5 cents per barrel in the ceiling prices of crude oil, at the producer level, for three fields in Colorado and for one in Wyoming.

Fuel Oil.—OPA has taken action to conserve critically short supplies of kerosene by cutting down on over-issuance of fuel oil rations for heating stoves through the medium of a new system for figuring next season's rations for this type of equipment.

OPA, under an amendment to fuel oil rationing regulations, has permitted consumers to use period 1 ration coupons for the 1944-1945 heating year immediately upon receiving them from their local war price and ration boards.

Beginning July 25, OPA will require monthly reports of shipments from all persons outside as well as inside the fuel oil rationing area who deliver fuel oil by direct shipments to places within the rationed area, except common or contract carriers.

Gasoline.—Extra or specially liberal rations of gasoline are to be granted by OPA to all persons who volunteer for spare-time labor on farms and in food processing plants. Similarly liberal grants of gasoline rations will be made by OPA to those rebuilding used trucks and to oil industry representatives devoting full time to the conservation of gasoline and elimination of black markets. But it has also been announced by this bureau that B-2 and C-2 gasoline ration coupons, which are the old-type B and C rations without serial numbers, have been invalidated for consumer use on and after June 1.

Lubricating Oil.—Refiners of neutral oil of 0.15 and 0.25 pour tests have advanced their prices ½c. to 1c. per gal., making their revised quotations on 0.15 pour test, 35c. to 36c. for 150 viscosity and 37c. to 38c. for 200 viscosity, and on 0.25 pour test, 30½c. for 150 viscosity.

Rheem Buys Stock Interest In Helicopter Firm

Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York, has purchased a large stock interest in the helicopter company, the Platt-LePage Aircraft Company, Eddystone, Pa. By arrangement with other large stockholders, the Rheem company will take an active part in the management of Platt-LePage. The Rheem company is also licensed to use the patents and designs of Platt LePage. This affiliation makes it possible for both companies to produce helicopters in substantial number for military purposes during the war and for commercial and private uses following the war. The Rheem is currently manufacturing parts and subassembles for PBY patrol bombers, Liberators, Coronado bombers and P-38 fighters at two plants in Los Angeles and a plant in Birmingham, Ala.

Horton, Surveys Supervisor For General Land Office

Albert C. Horton, jr., has been made supervisor of surveys of the General Land Office with headquarters at Denver, Col., Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced. Mr. Horton will be in direct charge of the Cadastral Engineering Service of the Land Office, which encompasses twelve public survey offices in the Western States and in Alaska.

Asphalt Literature Compiled by Institute

Quarterly digest of "Current Asphalt Literature" published by the Asphalt Institute covers asphalt as a material; all types of pavements using asphalt; high type asphaltic pavements; low cost roads (exclusively); runways, bridges, playgrounds, etc.; miscellaneous uses of asphalt; equipment; tests, experiments and research; important recent books; patents. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing the Institute at 801 Second avenue, New York.

Sunray-Darby Petroleum Merger Meeting June 7

Sunray Oil Corporation and Darby Petroleum Corporation directors have approved an agreement on the merger of Darby into Sunray and have called special meetings of the stockholders to be held at Wilmington, Del., June 7 to vote on the proposed merger.

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Jergins Quits PAW

OPD Washington Bureau

Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies has accepted the resignation, effective June 1, of Allen A. Jergins as director of the Facility Security Division and announced Mr. Jergins would be succeeded in that position by William K. McCoy. Mr. Jergins will return to Long Beach, Calif., to resume his duties as vice-president and director of the Jergins Oil Company. He has been on leave from that company since August, 1942, when he joined the staff of the Petroleum Administration for War.

Nu-Enamel Brings in Oil Well in Texas District

The Nu-Enamel Corporation, paint and varnish manufacturer, New York, has brought in its first producing oil well on a tract of 800 acres of land in Montague county, Tex., which it recently leased. The well is capable of producing 2,000 barrels daily. The company was empowered by its stockholders to engage in other types of business other than paint and varnish making.

Victor Blagden & Co., Ltd., has moved its offices to Friars House, New Broad street, London, E.C. 2.

National Research Names Jewett, Fox to Posts

Frank B. Jewett, jr., and John M. Fox have been elected vice presidents of National Research Corporation, Boston. Mr. Jewett heads the newly-formed vacuum engineering division, which is the design, construction and installation unit of the Corporation, while Mr. Fox is in charge of administration and sales.

Fertilizer Materials

Assignments of inorganic nitrogen have been made by WPB for 1944-1945, and the initiation of the new season was featured by a substantial increase in inquiries. Sales will be conducted under WPB regulations which are rather extensive and somewhat confusing. Price changes for future shipment were confined to ammonia nitrate, granulated potash muriate and the establishment of a lower average selling basis for nitrate solutions. On other materials former price ceilings were observed. Manpower was recognized as the key factor to the entire situation, and the outlook for any permanent improvement in the near future cannot be construed as favorable. Adjustments are under way at producing plants, and when completed will tend to neutralize the labor scarcity to some extent, but when it gets down to packing and shipping units, the labor condition is definitely bad.

Aside from Maine, shipments of fertilizer materials to New England are about concluded for the season. Top dressings should command seasonal attention in the surrounding areas. Reports from the South state it is now apparent that weather and farm labor shortage have resulted in many idle acres. Favorable growing weather and fertilizers will determine the final outcome of the season's yield.

Superphosphate production in April continued the upward trend which has lasted for many months. Stocks on hand were larger than a year ago, the first time in a long while that an increase over the preceding period has been registered.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate. — Ordnance material was offered at $46 a ton, works, which is a reduction of $4 a ton for June and July shipments. Recently 4,000 tons were made available to dairy farmers in Maine with a basic allowance of $35 a ton by the government. WPB has announced that fertilizer manufacturers, except those in West Coast States, may purchase ammonia nitrate and ammonia sulphate for dry mixing only and the former for direct application for delivery in approximately monthly quotas within carlot limitations during 1944-1945.

Ammonia Sulphate. — Mixers have been notified by WPB that they can place contracts for 1944-1945 except West Coast States where contracts cover requirements temporarily from June through December. Terms cover deliveries in equal monthly quotas within carlot limitations. The announcement had a tendency to stimulate demand and buying orders increased substantially. Sales in California covering the first quarter were placed at 44,336 tons against 26,062 tons for the same time last year and 23,528 tons in 1942.

Castor Pomace.—Supplies remained tight for nearby shipment at the end of the season. Production seemed to be adjusted to meet requirements month by month without sign of any increase in reserve stocks.

Cottonseed Meal.—Arrivals of fairly sizable quantities of high proten material have been routed to feeders. Too late for fertilizer use in New England.

Dried Blood. — Trading continued spasmodic. Scattered carlots of domestic reached the market and found ready buyers at ceiling levels.

Fish Meal. — Reports indicate that fishing operations save started off the capes and in Chesapeake Bay. Developments have been followed closely with sellers not eager to extend commitments until results clarify the outlook.

Soda Nitrate. — Demand continued active enough to prevent stock accumulations and the market retained its firm position. Sales in California over the first quarter were placed at 8,528 tons compared with 12,017 tons for the corresponding period last year and 13,626 tons in 1942.

Tankage.—Domestic carlots reached the market at intervals and were purchased readily at ceiling levels by feeders. The price differential between buyers and sellers of imported material has been wide enough to prevent business. Some easement in the supply situation was reported at Western packing points.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Ammonia nitrate, ordnance, $4 per ton, works.
Potash, muriate, granular, 50-52 percent K_2O, 2½c. per unit ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Phosphates

After establishing a new high production record last year, an even greater output will be required this year to meet the increased goal of superphosphate. The material appears to be adequate for further expansion if the manpower necessary can be provided. Meanwhile, heavy shipments of rock from mines are going forward in an effort to meet the enlarged program.

Superphosphate.—Manpower seemed to be the most important influence in connection with output of this material. Complaints regarding labor shortage continued to be heard at Eastern producing points and shipments in several instances were reported behind schedule. The opinion prevailed that enough rock and sulphuric acid were in sight to permit the 28 percent increase as suggested by the government but the available labor outlook did not appear so encouraging. Demand has tended to overlap supply in some sections and this condition was reflected in a relatively tight market situation.

Potashes

Price of muriate, granular, was lowered on June 1 for contract shipments. The new basis is 53½c. per unit ton for 50-52 percent K_2O against a former selling figure of 56c. Other grades were unchanged. The general market presented a relatively quiet appearance with buying interest confined chiefly to the regulation of allocations which were expected to be announced momentarily. March production of potash chloride 100 percent KCL was placed at 105,658 tons by Bureau of the Census. February output was 99,749 tons. Stocks at producing plants at the end of March were 10,508 tons against 17,185 tons at the close of February.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Mine shipments of sulphur continued on a large scale under a broad demand covering both war and civilian requirements. The supply situation remained favorable with sufficient material available to meet demand easily. Spanish pyrites was reported quiet and nominally unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, June 2.—With the close of the season, producers of fertilizers are expecting the development of a good demand for top dressings. The unfavorable weather has made it imperative that late plantings have stimulation to assure maximum growth. The opinion prevails that the late demand may be considerably larger than usual. Superphosphate production is increasing but could expand more rapidly if sufficient manpower was available.

Baltimore, June 2.—Five fishing companies are operating off the Virginia capes with no reports so far as to results. Florida reports results better than generally anticipated. No additional trading on a when-and-if basis could be traced, while the market was quoted firm at ceiling levels. Labor shortage has held the superphosphate market in a tight position. Dried blood, bone and tankage have continued quiet with the maintenance of ceiling prices forcing buyers to seek substitutes at lower levels.

Chicago, June 2.—Organic nitrogenous materials market was quiet and rather featureless. The holiday period brought little of a change into the dealings. Supplies have been ample, with the livestock supply situation rather extensive. Buyers were in the market for mostly routine type material. Blood moved well, tankage was in moderate call, while bone materials showed little change.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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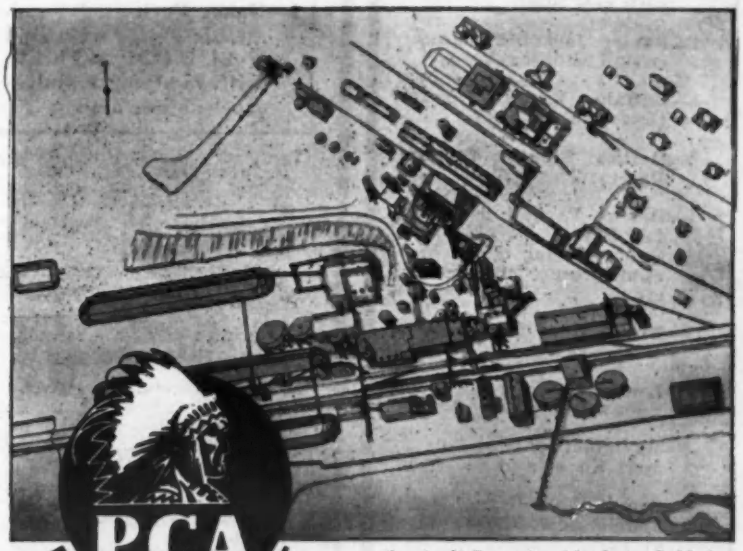

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1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
2—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. Jacketed MOGUL MIXER
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 8", 3' x 36", 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
5 -ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
30—Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal. to 2000 gal.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity band FILLERS.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
1—Colton Oscillating GRANULATOR No. 1, m.d.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.
4—Granberg LIQUID METERS.

MUST MOVE IMMEDIATELY
From the Plant of National Sugar Refining Co.
at EDGEWATER, N. J.

40—Centrifugals, 40" dia. bronze and steel baskets, flat bottoms with unloaders, and self discharging—American Tool, Roberts & Hepworth—AC motor driven, DC motor driven.
6—Sweetland Filters, No. 12, each with 72 leaves, copper and iron.
9—Vacuum Pans, 10' to 14', cast iron and copper, with all accessories.
8—Union Special Bag Sewing Machines, with Conveyors and Motors, for cotton bags up to 10 lbs.
Miscellaneous—Filter Presses, Rotary Granulators, Crystallizers, Pumps, Grinders, Screens, Conveyors, etc.

2—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER; 1—No. 0, 1—No. 7.
2—Colton hand TUBE FILLERS and CLOSERS.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
2—World Rotary auto. LABELERS.
1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER
1—Copper VACUUM PAN, 40" dia., complete.
1—5' dia. all Copper Jack. and Coil VACUUM PAN, complete with condenser and steam drums, Vac. Pump.
1—Sperry Iron FILTER PRESS, 36" x 36", 38 chambers.
2—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete.

2—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTERS each with 36 monel leaves, 250 mesh, grooved.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

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Announcement!

We now have the largest warehouse and yard facilities in New York, specializing in the Process Industries.

We are geared to serve you better than ever in the sale and purchase of Machinery and Equipment.

SPECIALS!

1—Kent High Speed 13"x33" 4 Roller Mill, 20 HP motor.
1—Shriver 36"x36" C. I. Filter Press, 48 chambers, recessed, open delivery.
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 HP motor.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 5'x8', all steel.
5—Shriver and Independent 24" and 42" Wood Filter Presses.
1—Ermold Labeler with Belt Conveyor discharge.
9—Portable Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
29—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel and bronze baskets, motor driven, top and bottom discharge.
2—6'x28' Steam Tube Dryers.
3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x30', 5'x21'.
1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers.
1—Buffalo 24"x26" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
2—Vulcan 7'x120', 6'x60' Rotary Kilns.
3—Vulcan 4'x30', 4'x35', 6'x42' Rotary Dryers.
6—Evaporators, single, double, triple effect, standard makes.
1—Premier Colloid Mill, 5", 3 HP motor.
1—Union Viscolizer, 100 gph.
6—Williams, JayBee Gruendler Hammer Mills.
2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 36"x24", 24"x18".
10—Abbe, Patterson Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
6—Jar Mills, 1 to 6 gals.
4—Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30".
4—Tyler Screens, 3'x5', 4'x5'.
18—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 20 to 800 gal., plain and agitated.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9 and 50 gal.
1—Day Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal. operating capacity.
1—Stokes Wet Granulator.
2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.
1—Stokes Vacuum Pan, 100 gal.
2—1750 gal. Closed Lead Lined Steel Pressure Tanks.
1—Revolvator, 1500 lb., hand operated.
2—Jacketed Stills, 500 and 350 gal., with columns and condensers.
4—Jacketed, Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600, 300 gal.
5—Jacketed, Closed Steel Receivers, 45, 60, 100 and 200 gal.
1—375 gal. Closed Steel Jacketed Mixing Tank, with 2 HP worm drive.
3—Sweetland Filters, No. 12, with 72 leaves, copper and iron.
5—Union Special Bag Sewing Machines.
1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'.
1—Louisville 24" Continuous Filter.
4—Rectangular Tanks, 8'x12'x19'6".
2—March 5'x4½' Manganese Lined Ball Mills.
6—Dorr Thickeners, 10' to 20' dia.
10—Condensers or Heat Exchangers, 20 to 300 sq. ft.
2—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles or Stills.
2—Fletcher 48" Centrifuge's, motor driven, bottom discharge, with Louis Allis 10 HP High Torque Motors, 3/60/220 volt.
3—Sharples No. 6 Super Centrifuges.
2—6' Buflovak Atmospheric Crystallizers.
2—Batch Powder Mixers, 1000, 2000 lb.
4—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 2'x3', 3'x3'.
8—Pebble Mills, porcelain lined, from 1 to 150 gal.

WANTED: Your idle equipment. Help the war effort by sending us your lists today. We buy single items or complete plants.

BRILL Equipment Co.
225 West 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.
WAREHOUSE and SHOPS
2401 Third Avenue, Bronx 51, N. Y.

READY TO GO

1—A.O. Smith Autoclave, 500 gal., jacketed and agitated.
1—Haveg Vacuum Tank, 1000 gal., with Ag.
1—W. & P. 10 gallon Jacketed Mixer.
3—Steel Mixing Tanks, 500 gal., with covers.
2—Open top steel Tanks, 1000 gals., Monel Coils.
1—Patterson Closed Jacket Steel Kettle, 500 gal., with Ag.
1—"Frederking" C.I. Kettle, closed, 1860 gal.
3—Shriver Diaphragm Pumps, 45, 90 and 100 GPM.
1—Gruendler No. 1 Hammermill, 10 HP Motor, 400 lb. hr.
1—Rubber Lined Extractor, 40" Basket.
2—Devine C.I. Caustic Pots, 200 gals., with Agitators.
1—Stokes Surface Condenser, 70 sq. ft. surface.
1—Buffalo Foundry 24"x29" vac. Drum Dryer.
1—Devine 40x60 Vac. Drum Dryer.
2—Copper Jack. Kettles, 500 & 600 gal., with Ag.
2—Shriver C.I. & Lead 12" and 18" Filter Presses, closed del'y.
2—Shriver 24" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Presses.
1—Valley Rotary Leaf Filter Steel Leaves, 378 sq. ft. Filter Area.
1—Oliver Cont. Rotary Filter, 8'x8'.
2—Dry Powder Mixers, 2000 and 3000 lb. cap.

Many more desirable items in stock. Send for Bulletin "Q."

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

In Stock, For Delivery

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Shriver 18" Lead Plate and Frame Filter Press.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed, Agit. Kettle.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Nettco Drives.
2—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ¼" and ⅝".
4—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters.
2—Alsop Vac. Bottle Fillers, M.D.
8—Homogenizers, 5 HP, 7½ HP, and 10 HP.
2—400 Ton Buckeye Hydr. Oil Presses, 16" Ram.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6'x6'.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
1—50 gal. Day Type Double Arm Jack. Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Coombs Type CR ½ HP Gyratory Sifter.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
5—Iron & Wood Filter Presses, 8", 12", 24", 27" & 30".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
3—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300, 302 & 600, motor driven.
2—Ross 5 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 6"x12".
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30", and 16"x40".
3—Double Stand Stee: 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
1—Tolhurst 40" Centrifugal.
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill 16" & 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
425 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

SOLVENTS, solvent blends, thinners, cleaners, dopes, lacquers, resins, plasticizers and allied compositions. Substantial lacquer manufacturer seeks sources for either prime or contaminated, off-spec or distressed materials. BOX 126, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

ORGANIC CHEMIST for research work in connection with recovery and processing of resin and fatty acids and turpentine in large kraft pulp mill in southeast. Give full details as to present status and experience. BOX 166, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—GRADUATE, experience preferred, oleo-resinous, pyroxylin, plastic coatings on fabrics. Excellent opportunity. Now and post-war. Write full details. BOX 170, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PUMPS

2—Vacuum—2 Phase Devine—Size 12"x12"x12"—Silent Chain Drive.
4—Vacuum—Single Phase Stokes—Size 8"x6"—Belt Drive.
1—Vacuum—3 Stage—Ingersoll Rand Steam Jet.
1—Diaphragm Size 3A—Shriver 30 Gals., Motor Drive.
1—Diaphragm Size 2A—Shriver 45 Gals., Motor Drive.
1—Diaphragm Size 2"—Dorrgo Silent Chain Drive.
1—Centrifugal 4 Stage Quimby 500 Gals. with 75 H.P. Motor.
1—Centrifugal 2 Stage American Well 350 Gals. with 30 H.P. Motor.
2—Triplex Size 8"x10" Gould 350 Gals., Motor Drive.
1—Triplex Size 3"x4" Gould 25 Gals., V Belt Drive.
1—Reciprocating Size 9"x6"x12" Davidson 100 Gals., Steam Driven.
1—Reciprocating Size 6"x6"x6" Worthington—Steam Driven.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED—Must be familiar with production of chrome yellows and chromium oxide. Salary or royalties. BOX 163, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 70

Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!

Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.
1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer. Cast-iron jacketed Kettles, 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
118-122 Lafayette Street
New York 14, N. Y.

STERILIZERS or PRESSURE COOKERS *NEW*

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY - NO PRIORITY
A Perfect Unit for Canning or Hospital Use

Size 18" x 18"- Mounted on steel legs. A clamp-down cover, with safety valve and gauge, inside basket copper, will hold 24 quart mason jars. A 3-burner gasoline burner and steam coil with each Steriliser.

PRICE $75.00 F.O.B. Philadelphia, Pa.

H. LOEB & SON
4603 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
TRinity 3400

DRUMS RECONDITIONED

CLEANED DENTS REMOVED
TESTED BAKED ENAMEL
RELINED (High Temp.)

NEWARK STEEL DRUM CO.
C. J. COLVILLE, President
LINDEN, N.J.
Phone 2-4466

Sell your surplus to us NOW while conditions are still favorable. We supply a world wide foreign clientele.

WE BUY SURPLUS CHEMICALS IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Solvents, Minerals, Chemicals, Colors, Metals, Gums, Oils, Glues, Waxes, Pharmaceuticals, etc.

SURPLUS CHEMICAL COMPANY
94 Beekman St., New York 7, N. Y. REctor 2-9816

Business Wants

—Continued from page 69

Positions Vacant

ORGANIC CHEMIST wanted for work in formulation of adhesives, both emulsion and solvent types. Excellent opportunity for right man. Write, giving educational training, qualifications, draft status, salary required, etc. Williams Manufacturing Company, Portsmouth, Ohio.

CHEMIST WANTED—Expert in manufacture of morpholine, to handle our work in spare time and in strict confidence. BOX 171, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED—Directed to an ambitious young man who wants an unlimited opportunity and realizes he must work for it. Progressive manufacturer of paints, plastics, waxes, on war work, planning for post-war; offers an opportunity that is outstanding. Write us in detail and confidence. BOX 172, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT manager, pharmacy graduate, experienced in production of general line of pharmaceuticals, purchasing and plant management in small organization. Now employed, but wish to make new connection. BOX 165, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIQUIDATING

Mayburg Chemical Co.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE!

AS IS, OR THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED

POT STILLS—COPPER, HORIZONTAL

(Each Complete with Coils and Connections

1—6'0" dia. x 7'4" long, Flanged Heads, 1,585-gal. cap.

1—9'1" dia. x 11'10" long. Lined with Acid-Resisting Brick. 6,600-gal. cap.

1—7'2" dia. x 13'0" long. Lined with Acid-Resisting Brick. 4,000-gal. cap.

POT STILLS—COPPER, VERTICAL

(Complete with Coils and Connections)

1—9'6" dia. x 11'10" high. Lined with Acid-Resisting Brick. 6,200-gal. cap.

ETHER EXTRACTOR, COPPER

3'0" dia. x 26'4½" high, with Agitator.

18 CONDENSERS

Bronze Tube Sheets, Copper Tubes, Copper or Steel Shells Ranging in Size from 100 to 1,000 Sq. Ft. of Surface.

ALSO AVAILABLE, FROM STOCK

Distillation Columns in Various Sizes.

2—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expellers.

Rotary Steam Dryers, Compl. with Trunions

2—4'0" dia. x 23'0" long.

1—6'0" dia. x 23'0" long.

4—Juice Heaters, Steel Shell, Brass Tubes, 42" dia. x 9'0" long—550 sq. ft. surface.

10—Coil-Type Vacuum Pans (Complete with Condensers, Catch-alls, etc.).

4—12'0" Diameter—Cast Iron.

2—14'0" Diameter—Cast Iron.

1—11'0" Diameter—All Copper.

3—14'0" Diameter—All Copper.

Copper Tank Cap. 330 gals.

Steel Tanks, Riveted; Cap. 370&580 gal.

2—Steel Air Tanks (welded), 2'6"x15'5" long.

Ammonia Coolers.

Bucket Elevator, 105'0" high. Buckets 6"x11". Compl. with Drive, Pulley, and Belt.

2—Hammer Mills: 1, Williams Little Grant, Cap. 400 to 600 lbs. corn per hour through 1/16" screen; 1, Williams, Cap. 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. corn per hour through 1/16" screen.

Pumps—Centrifugal and Steam, all sizes.

4—Tank Sand Filter Systems, Each 3'0" dia. x 5'0" high, with fittings and "I" Beams.

Peabody Oil Burner—Never Used—Suitable for 150 h.p. Boiler.

Ace Oil Burner—excellent condition.

Swenson Triple Effect Evaporator.

Swenson Single Effect Evaporator.

Lawrence Triple Effect Evaporator.

Crocker-Wheeler Vertical Motor Reducer, 25 h.p., 1,200 r.p.m. to 90 r.p.m. output speed. Complete with Enclosed, Fan-Cooled Motor.

Copper Coils—Various Sizes and Types.

Copper Tubing, 1" to 14", like new; cast iron flanges attached.

21 C.I. Pipes, 20" I.P.S. x 12'0" long.

Valves: Brass & I.B.B.M., all sizes and types, reconditioned and guaranteed.

2,500 sq. ft. Copper Condenser, 4'0" dia. x 10'0" long, ⅝" O.D Copper Tubes.

1—Keeler 125 h.p. Horizontal Boiler.

Steam Driven Air Compressor, Westinghouse Type—like new.

Fig'd Cast Iron Fittings—all sizes.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST

ORELAND EQUIPMENT CO.

P. O. BOX "E", ORELAND, PENNA.

WMC Labor Plan

—Continued from page 3

those referred by USES, or in accordance with arrangements approved by the USES. The "arrangements" will include placements through union hiring halls, by colleges and universities, and other normal employment channels approved by the various area organizations of WMC. Each regional and area director will meet with his regional or area committee within the next few weeks to work out local agreements to channel workers through USES to the degree necessitated by manpower demands of the area and nation.

To the greatest degree consistent with the war needs, workers subject to priority referral will be given the maximum possible freedom of choice as to the jobs they accept. Employers also will be given the maximum possible freedom of choice as to the workers they employ.

Purchasing Agents

—Continued from page 57

shortage of fiber shipping containers will become desperate instead of serious, he pointed out. The reuse of containers where possible was urged, as was their redesign to save paperboard and pulp.

Wooden containers are in small supply, and that is shrinking, said Gunther Coilberg, chief of the box, crate, and basket section. Lack of manpower from forest to factory is the chief handicapping influence. He concluded:—

The supply situation on all types of wooden containers will be tight for some time. In fact there is every indication that continued difficulty will be experienced by the manufacturers in meeting the demand. They have been exercising all their ingenuity and resourcefulness in the past and doubtless will continue to do so in the future. If wooden container users will exercise their ingenuity and resourcefulness to the utmost in the conservation and reuse of packages, I firmly believe that no product will have to go without a container suitable to carry it to market.

Production of steel drums and pails for commercial purposes in 1944 is expected to exceed 1943 production of 636,000 tons by 18,000 tons to permit the packaging of certain paints, varnishes, lubricating grease, and roof coatings and cements, said Frank J. Hynes, chief of the barrel, bag, and drum branch. Some difficulty in obtaining this goal may be anticipated because of the critical shortage in steel sheet, particularly in the third quarter of this year. Any prospect of further easing up on the governing order L-197 in 1944 is extremely unlikely.

The fiber drums industry has now reached an annual potential capacity of 25,000,000 drums, compared with a previous capacity of roughly 6,000,000 drums a year. Unfortunately, the extremely short supply of fiber and labor shortages will cut the output to about 14,000,000.

Textile bag requirements for 1944 will be at least equal to the 1943 consumption. Although burlap is in somewhat better supply this year, the overall textile supply picture is not encouraging despite the fact that the cotton mills have been placed on a forty-eight-hour a week basis. However, it is reported that second-hand bags are coming into the market in increasing supply and it is therefore expected that just about enough bags will be made available to satisfy 1944 requirements.

It is unlikely that the production of tight cooperage can be materially increased this year. Accordingly it is likely that 1944 production will not exceed the estimated 1943 output of 4,300,000 tight barrels and 1,600,000 tight kegs. The story on slack cooperage is much the same. No material gains can be expected in 1944, so that production will probably not exceed 15,500,000 slack barrels and 18,600,000 slack kegs. Most essential requirements for cooperage, both slack and tight, were met in 1943 and the industry will do likewise in 1944.

H. A. Carroll, of the container reuse section, made a strong plea for greater reuse of fiber cartons. He pointed out that the food pack was especially fertile as a source of useable emptied cartons. He explained how the provisions of L-317 might be supplemented by redesigning and other methods information in which could be got from J. D. Malcolmson, Paperboard Division, Tempo S building, Washington 25.

Questions brought out information that:—

Appeals rest on hardships and cannot amend rulings.

M-290 is expected to insure equitable distribution and end excesses.

Most preferential ratings for drums are eliminated by the revision of L-197.

Drum users will be surveyed on last year's requirements to set the 95 percent for 1944.

Burlap supply brings easing on bags for sugar and fertilizers.

Sharing quotas with a supplier must be specially approved.

Box shooks are restricted only by ratings under P-140.

Individual rulings must be got via factual data on mixed quotas where products of different classes are shipped together.

New certification must be made under L-317.

Spot scaling and stripe glueing will be used on food cartons.

All possible assistance will be given to procurement of fiberboard for repairing cartons.

Nobody knows how to keep within the thirty-day limit on carton inventories.

Unshipped 32-33 orders, except for army and navy, are canceled by revision of L-197.

Getting fillers depends on individual circumstances.

Disposition of nonreturnable carbide containers should be taken up with WPB redistribution division.

Stainless steel drums are under L-197.

Quartely quotas cannot be carried over under revised L-317.

Fiber cartons in which glass containers are received cannot be reused by the recipient beyond his L-317 quota no matter what his allowances under L-103 or M-81.

Officers elected were:—

President, Robert C. Swanton, of Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.; vice-presidents, George S. Drury, of the Northwest Lead Company, Seattle; Carl Wuerpel, of the Community Public Service Company, Fort Worth; C. M. Oberling, of the National Lock Company, Rockford, Ill.; George G. Mercer, of P. R. Mallory & Co., Indianapolis; Julian G. Davies, of the N. Slater Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Canada; Lee R. Forker, of the Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa.; George H. Cole, of the Alabama Power Company, Birmingham.

Chemical Buyers Re-Elect

The election of the chemical and related materials buyers' group put in office for 1944-45, as vice-chairman, Harry Barnett, of the Plastics Division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Arlington, N. J.; and as vice-chairman, O. C. Ferris, of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

Can Company, died May 25 on a train en route to Cincinnati, O. Mr. Murch was also assistant general manager of the Amertorp Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Can Company, engaged in torpedo production. He was sixty-one years of age. He had been with the company since 1912.

William H. Pierce

William Henry Pierce, former head of the Baltimore Copper Smelting & Refining Company, Baltimore, died May 25. He was seventy-eight years of age.

A native of Baltimore, Mr. Pierce graduated from Stevens Technology in 1884. He joined the Baltimore Copper & Smelting Company in 1890 as a special investigator of electrolytic copper smelting. He subsequently became president of the company. The company later merged with the American Smelting & Refining Company. He retired in 1933. He was awarded the James Douglas Medal of the American Metallurgical Institute in 1931.

Surviving is his wife.

Mrs. Henri Vibert

Mrs. Marie Virginia d'Albert Vibert, for eleven years president of the Q. W. Laboratories, Inc., manufacturer of dog medicines, Plainfield, N. J., died May 26. She was fifty-seven years of age. Mrs. Vibert became president of the firm when her husband, founder of the company, died in 1933.

Surviving is a daughter.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 62

Spices

Clove.—Spots fractionally higher at 17½c. to 18c. per pound.

Ginger.—Some India root is coming forward, but a gap in arrivals is expected to be the result of the fire in Bombay some time back. Bleached Cochin root was higher at 25c. to 25½c. per pound.

Paprika.—Chilean pepper of good quality reported lower at 29c. to 30c. per pound.

Pepper.—The government on May 22 filed its motion for a summary judgment sustaining the War Food Administration attempt to seize 6,600,000 pounds of black pepper, said attempt to seize having resulted in the issue of a temporary injunction against the government. The government asked dismissal of said temporary injunction. The pepper involved had been held off the market because of the 6½c. per pound ceiling against a cost of 9½c. per pound on the pepper withheld. The government motion for summary judgment held that pepper is a foodstuff, and that foodstuffs are military supplies subject to terms of the reenacted Requisitioning Act of 1941. It also held that the law contains nothing that requires the President to dispose of requisitioned materials only to the military. According to the government brief, 1,000,000 pounds of the requisitioned pepper was to be used for export to Latin America and the balance was to be sold to grinders and packers upon whom the Army, Navy and civilian population draws. The brief also said January 1, 1944, stocks were 44,000,000 pounds—two years' consumption based on present allocations.

Vanilla Beans — Tonka Beans

Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring Street, New York

VANILLA BEANS

ZINK & TRIEST CO.

15 LOMBARD ST. PHILADELPHIA 47, PA.

ALL GRADES — ANY QUANTITY

GUM TRAGACANTH

HABIB SABET DIRECT IMPORTER

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M. Cortizas Company

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Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 12
Alabama Charcoal Company 40
Alexander, Jerome 66
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 47
Allied Barrel Corp. 47
Amcon Trading Co. 51
Amend Drug & Chemical Co. 72
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 39
American Cholesterol Products, Inc. 57
American Colloid Co. 46
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. 16, 17
American Flange & Mfg. Co. 19
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 54
American Zinc Sales Co. 30
Ansul Chemical Co. 40
Arista Oil Products Company 49
Armour & Co. 57
Aromatic Products, Inc. 24
Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, Inc. 66
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. 54
Atlas Powder Co. 54
Aviquipo, New York City 54

Bakelite Corp. 32
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 52
Bancroft Laboratories 66
Barab, J. 66
Barber Asphalt Corp. 48
Barclay Chemical Co. 40
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 39
Barium Reduction Corp. 39
Barrett Division 42, 67
Bay Chemical Co. 38
Benzol Products Co. 58
Biological Raw Products Co. 58
Bisonite Co. 48
Brill Equipment Corp. 69
Brode Corp., The 50
Bureau of Chemistry 66

Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange 23, 72
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. 2
Carey, The Philip, Mfg. Co. 59
Celanese Chemical Corp. 29
Centflor Co., Inc. 64
Ceramic Color & Chemical Mfg. Co. 41
Chemical Sales Corp. 72
Chemical Solvents, C.P., Inc. 72
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 39
Coleman & Bell Co. 58
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. 57
Colledge, E. W., General Sales Agent. 46
Colton, Arthur, & Co. 46
Commercial Solvents Corp. 6
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 68
Cortizas, M., & Co. 70
Crosby Naval Stores, Inc. 50
Croton Chemical Corp. 40
Cummins & Grant 66

Darling & Co. 50
Day Chemical Co. 66
Dickerson Company 67
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 51
Distillation Products, Inc. 59
Distributing & Trading Co. 51
Douglas Guardian Warehouse Co. 18
Dow Chemical Co. 21
Dreyer, P. R., Inc. 63
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc. 34

Edcan Laboratories 58
Edwal Laboratories 66
Ehrlich, J. 66
Ellis-Foster Co. 66
Emsco Equipment Co. 69
Evans, Ralph L., Associates 66

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc. 72
Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 44
Falk & Co. 50
Fallek Products Co. 56
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 64
Fezandie & Sperrle 44
Fine Organics, Inc. 72
First Machinery Corp. 68
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 63
Food Research Laboratories, Inc. 66
Franks Chemical Products Co. 46
Fries & Fries, Inc. 58
Fritzsche Bros., Inc. 63

Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc. 44
General Drug Co. 22
General Magnesite & Magnesia Co. 38
Golwynne Chemicals Corp. 15
Gray Industrial Laboratories. 66
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 47, 59
Gross, A., & Co. 49
Gruman, J. B., Co. 54

Hallmark Laboratories 66
Hallowell, Horace J. 66
Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc. 49
Heat & Power Co. 70
Hercules Powder Co., Inc. 27
Heyden Chemical Corp. 53
Highland Milling Co. 54
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 61
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc. 40
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co. 63

Imperial Paper & Color Corp. 45
Independent Mfg. Co. 50
Inland Alkaloid Company 59
Interboro Chemical Co. 40
International Selling Corp. 40

Kelco Company 61
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co. 48
Knight, B. H. 66
Koppers Company 43
Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc. 48

Lamon Chemical Corp. 54
Laning, E. M., Co. 66
Laucks Laboratories, Inc. 66
La Wall & Harrisson 66
Lawson, W. B., Inc. 38
Leberco Laboratories 66
Leghorn Trading Co., Inc. 56
Lemke, B. L., & Company 56
Loeb, H., & Son 69
Lucidol Corp. 57
Lueders, George, & Co. 63

Maas, A. R., Chemical Co. 41
Machinery & Equipment Co. 69
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 8, 63
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. 28
Mefford Chemical Co. 58
Metasalts Corp. 55
Michigan Chemical Corp. 41
Molnar Laboratories 66
Monsanto Chemical Co. 35
Munch Laboratory 66
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 44

National Rosin Oil & Size Co. 48
Natural Products Refining Co. 44
Neuberg, William D., Co. 11
Neville Co. 45
Newark Steel Drum Co. 69
N. J. Zinc Company 31
Niacet Chemicals Corp. 58
Niagara Chlorine Products Co. 65
Nuodex Products Co., Inc. 48

Orbis Products Corp. 64
Oreland Equipment Co. 70
Oronite Chemical Co. 14
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc. 66

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons, M. W. 56
Paul, F. H., & Stein Bros. 51
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 62
Penick, S. B., & Co. 60
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co. 58
Pennsylvania Refining Corp. 65
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 40
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 37
Pittsberg Chemical Co. 41
Plastic Engineering 66
Polachek, Z. H. 66
Potash Co. of America 67
Prentiss, R. J., & Co. 62
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 49, 54
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc. 66
Puritan Fruit Products Co. 72

Raisch, John E., & Co. 66
Read, Chas. L., Co. 41
Reichard-Coulston, Inc. 48
Retort Pharmaceutical Co. 56
Rosenthal, H. H., Co. 57
Rufert Chemical Co. 15

Sabet, Habib 70
Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc. 68
Schepp Laboratories 66
Schimmel & Co., Inc. 64
Schwab Brothers Corp. 48
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 66
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc. 66
Seydel Chemical Co. 58
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Sherwood Refining Co. 55
Silmo Chemical Corp. 58
Skelly Oil Co. 25
Smith Chemical & Color Co. 71
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 66
Solvay Sales Corp. 13
Standard Alcohol Co. 45
Standard Specialty & Tube Co. 59
Standard Ultramarine Co. 47
Stauffer Chemical Co. 39
Stein Equipment Co. 69
Stillman & Van Siclen, Inc. 66
Stillwell & Gladding Co. 66
Surplus Chemical Co. 69

Tennessee Products Corp. 38
Thurston & Braidich 70
Todd, A. M., Co. 64
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 46

Union Bag & Paper Co. 49
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 2, 32
Union Standard Equipment Co. 69
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. 34
United States Potash Co. 67

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 64
Velsicol Corp. 33
Victor Chemical Works 41
Viking Distributing Co. 64
Virginia Smelting Co. 41
Vitamins, Inc. 58
Vitro Manufacturing Co. 40

Waterman, Herbert 66
Weiss, John M., & Co. 66
Wiley & Co. 66
Will & Baumer Candle Co. 51
Wilson Carbon Co. 47
Wilson-Martin Division 50
Witco Chemical Company 20

Ziegler Pharmacal Co. 56
Zink & Triest Co. 70
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 41

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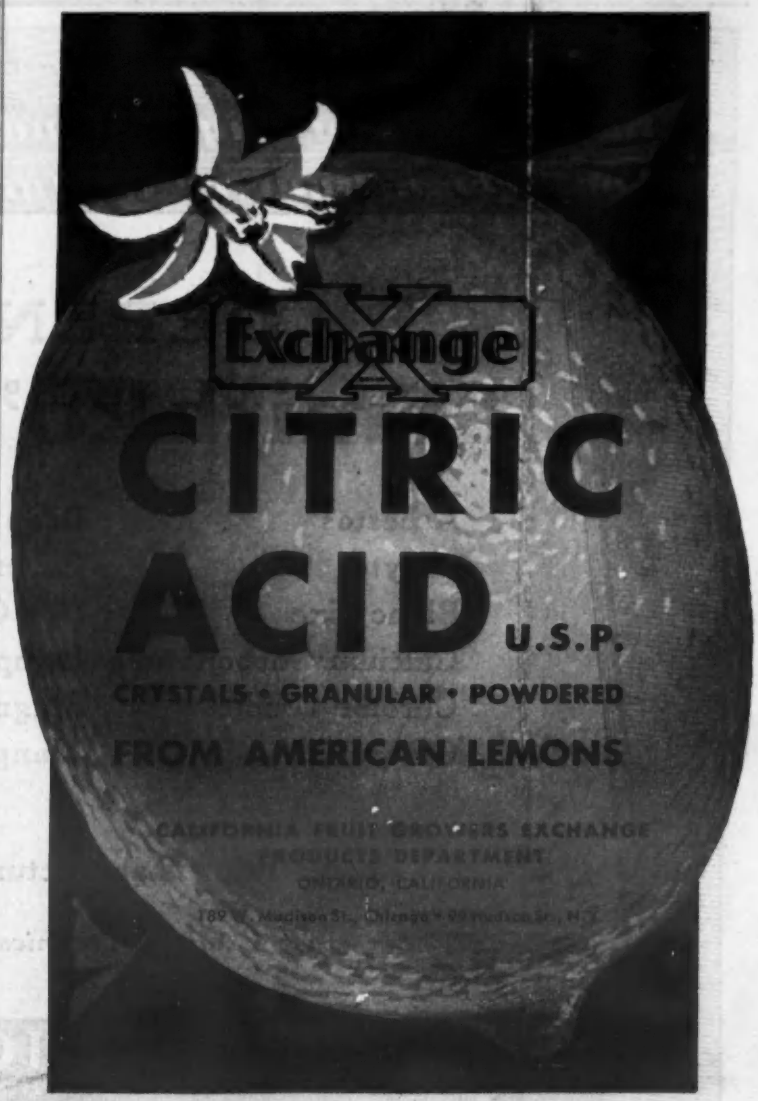

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